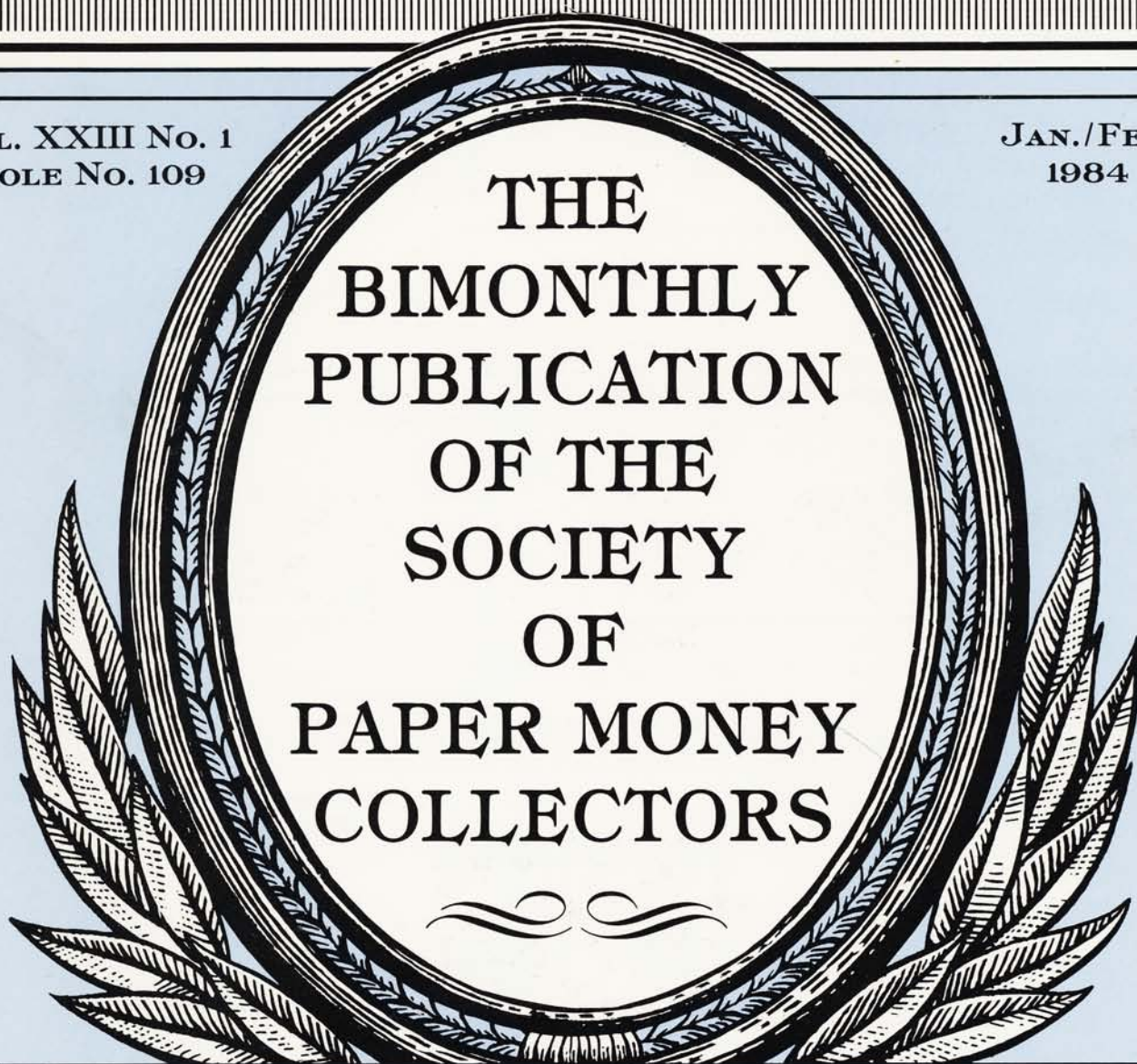


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OF THE
SOCIETY
OF
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COLLECTORS



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The Illinois Country Currency

by HARRY G. WIGINGTON

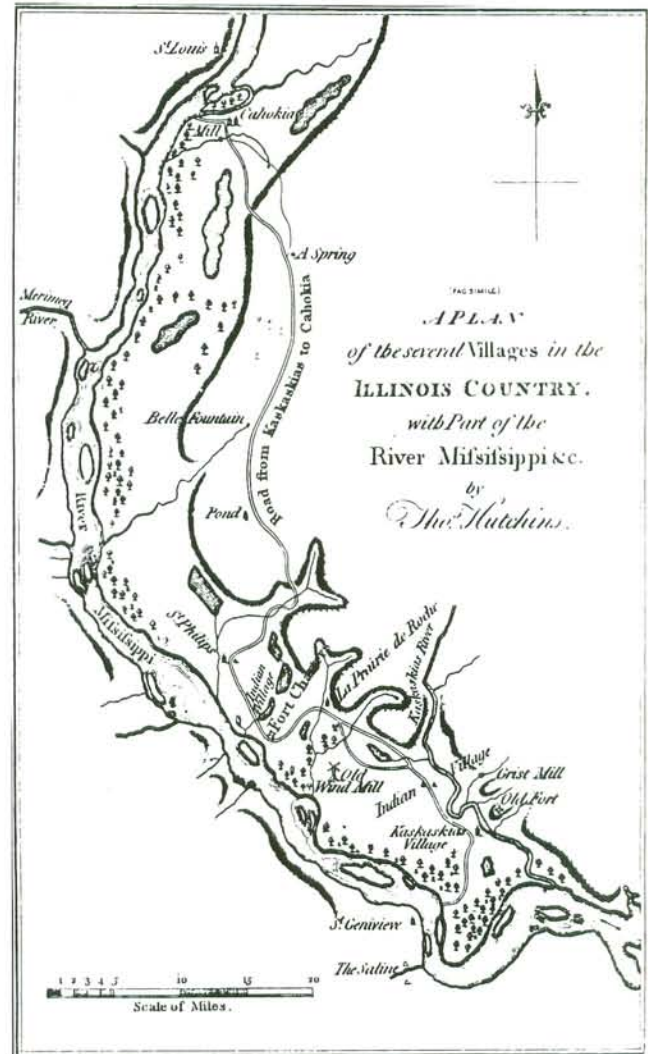
THE term "Illinois Country" was a common reference made during the 18th century to identify the broad expanse of area between the Wabash River in the east to the western side of the Mississippi River, and an area from the north of present-day Peoria to the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers near Cairo, Illinois. This area saw many famous early explorers and frontiersmen mark their place in American history. The Illinois Country was generally divided into two distinct areas. The southern region was governed by New Orleans and directly influenced by its commerce, trade and civil and military authority. The northern region, while still under military and civil rule of New Orleans, by its mere distance from that city, came under some influence from the Canadian French authority, by means of trade and some customs. Still, New Orleans was the seat of power and government for the remote region along the Mississippi River, in that area which takes in the present-day state of Illinois and the eastern part of Missouri.

This area was governed by a military commander stationed at Ft. Chartres (see map). In addition to the military commander at this post, there was a civil authority who served in the capacity of judge. He was Guardian of the King's Warehouse (like today's Post Exchange) and held the second highest position at the Fort.

It was during the 17th and 18th centuries in North America, in many areas, that hard specie was the exception rather than the rule. In some areas barter and business transactions were conducted with furs, slaves, crops, and other staples of life. However, governments with remote outposts away from their main points of operation often had to resort to other means for financial transactions.

The British never resorted to any official substitution for hard specie; in fact, it was forbidden by the King's Law. However, the French, having experimented with substitute forms of exchange in place of hard specie, placed no restrictions on their Nouvelle France officials.

THE economic system employed in Canadian and Louisiana Provinces of Nouvelle France was only slightly felt in the Illinois Country, but, was still there. References are found in manuscripts and correspondences which indicate that out of necessity and primarily due to remoteness in the wilderness, it did exist. Several mediums of exchange were experimented with and placed in use. Information relating to those remote uses of currency are limited to obscure documents and essays, many written at the time or shortly thereafter.



However, as stated, enough evidence has surfaced to piece together the manner in which these mediums of exchange were used on the colonial frontier of the Mississippi. Originally built in 1718, and remodeled in 1732, Fort Chartres, which was the seat of military government on the Mississippi River, was an important outpost to the French in the vast Illinois Country of Nouvelle France. The Kaskaskia Papers (located in Chester, Illinois in the Randolph County Court House) show that "hand notes" were a frequent means of exchange among merchants, traders, trappers, and local citizens. These hand notes were often no more than written promissory notes for the promise to pay in pelts or some commodity. They did exchange from party to party as a medium of payment of debt.

The only hard currency or money in the Country was that brought in by settlers; but it was quickly returned to civilization or hoarded by the local inhabitants. As a result, in the period of the 1740s to 1760s, "card money" made its way

into this remote region; it had already been in use in Canada and New Orleans for some 60 years. The most likely reason it was introduced was that the officials who governed at Fort Chartres during the period had previously been stationed in Canada or New Orleans. These officials were knowledgeable about the card money system and its mechanics. Thus, at those times when troops were becoming deeply indebted to merchants and to the King's Warehouse, some means had to be devised to relieve this continual burden on the troops' morale. The situation was aggravated when payment chests were not received from the motherland. The French were notorious in their low payment to their troops also. The English, by comparison, paid their troops a higher scale and, by Royal Decree, in hard money.

The garrison at Fort Chartres was never very large. In 1763, the largest number of troops is reported as having been some 196 men. Life for French soldiers at an outpost such as Fort Chartres was meager to say the least. Poorly clothed and equipped, they were often scorned by the inhabitants. Only those officers from the gentry families had any means by which to live in an existence above pure poverty. The soldiers were supplied to the colonial outpost in Nouvelle France from the slums and dungeons of Paris. So left with a choice, these soldiers probably accepted their fate in the wilderness over their previous environment in the motherland.

But their needs still had to be filled, as far as basic essentials no matter how meager, and as a result the wilderness government had to resort to substitute payment for her troops. This payment came as periodic card money or SOLDE DE TROOPE* notes. While no direct evidence has been found, such payments probably were used at numerous posts on the frontier, being a local emergency issue rather than the more official card money issues of Canada or New Orleans. It was becoming apparent that the combination of low wages, seldom received pay chests from the motherland, and generally deplorable conditions (both physical and morale) of the troops forced action on the part of the military authority at Fort Chartres.

This authority was composed of the commanding officer, who was in effect Governor over the vast territory which the fort controlled. Also, the Guardian of the King's Warehouse, who held the position of notary and judge, was the second most important person in authority. The commanding officer handled all military matters, and the guardian of the warehouse handled all civil, administrative, and financial affairs. The former received annual wages of 1200 livres and generally 1000 livres gratification for upkeep of the fort and other expenses. The principal civil officer or guardian of the warehouse was paid 1000 livres. The authority for any temporary or emergency issue of SOLDE notes or card money was under the commanding officer, but its implementation and application fell under the control of the guardian of the warehouse. It was the guardian who signed and issued such notes to be used for payment to the troops.

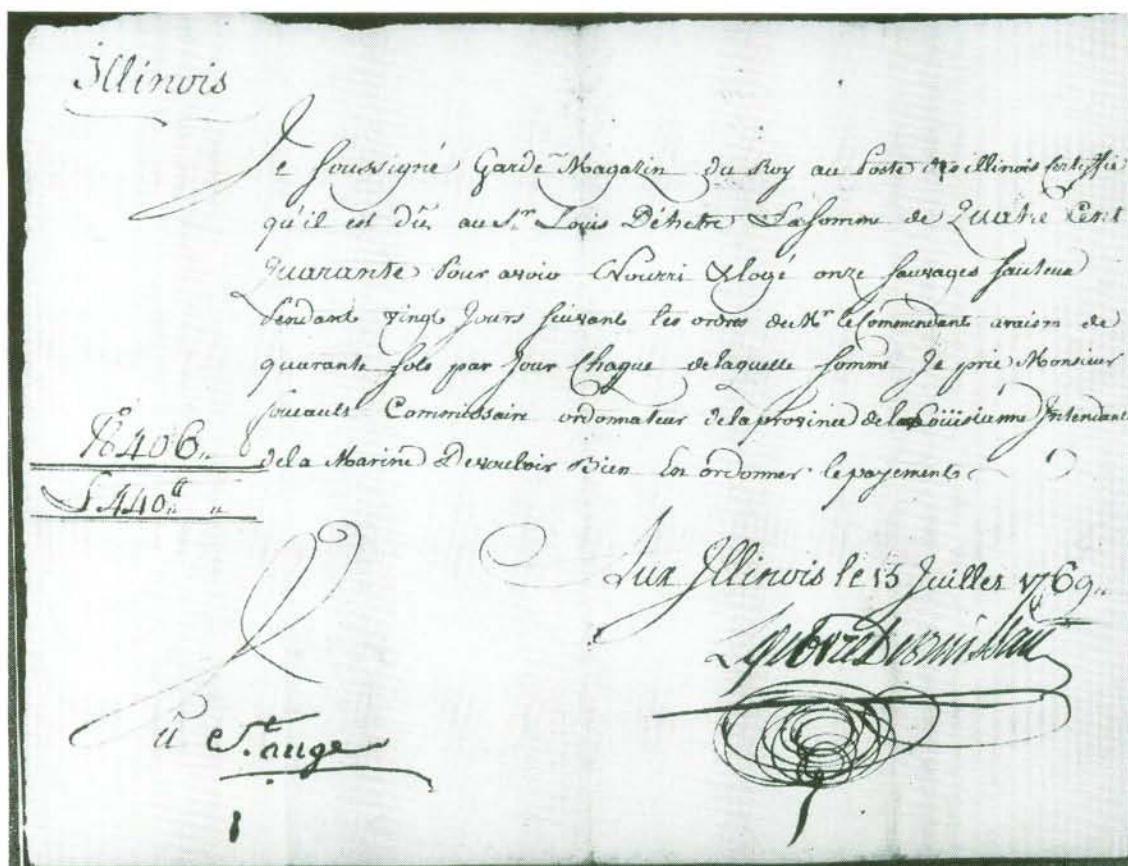
SOLDE DE TROOPE notes used by the French to pay their troops in the Illinois Country and described herein are attributed to Fort Chartres. It is suggested that these notes were in use during the 1760s and probably earlier. However, with the change of authority from the French to the British after the end of the French and Indian Wars, and the signing of a treaty in 1763, the motherland cut off any payment funds to the Illinois Country, and the need for an emergency

issue became urgent. Joseph Lefebvre, being a judge, guardian of the warehouse and civil authority, had the power to issue SOLDE notes. There are two known denominations. These notes appear to be a month's pay for a private and probably a sergeant's rank. Research for background on these notes shows the large extent of this type of currency in Canada and Louisiana under the French rule; however, only a few specimens are known of the Canadian issues, while millions of notes were placed into circulation. Louisiana also issued thousands of these card notes, and to date none are known to have survived.

Joseph Lefebvre d'Inglebert Desbrousseau was a native of France who came to the Illinois Country from New Orleans in 1744, with full authority from Governor M. de Vaudreuil, holding an exclusive right to trade with the Indians in the Illinois Country. Upon arriving at Fort Chartres in 1744, he began his operations in trading with the Indians, as well as holding the civil position of judge for the district. He originally came to New Orleans with or about the time Governor Marquis de Vaudreuil arrived in 1743. He was married to Frances Marie Ursule Diacre. His wife traveled with him to Fort Chartres. Joseph Lefebvre (who was also known and signed his name as Joseph Lefevre) was the King's Commissary, *Garde-magasin* and *Commissaire-ordonnateur*. The latter position had full authority over financial affairs pertaining to Nouvelle France (New France) in the Illinois Country. His authority was equal to that of the military commander or governor of the region. During the period prior to the end of the French and Indian Wars, Nouvelle France was broken into two regions, the northern and the southern districts. The Illinois Country fell into the northern district.

The records of this position are traced back to 1734, when Louis Auguste de la Loere Flancour held the title. Flancour died in 1746 and was succeeded by Joseph Buchet, who had previously been the *Garde-magasin* (guardian of the warehouse). He is traced in this position until January 1757, after which Jean Arnold Valentine Bobe Descloseaux held the position for several years. It is unclear exactly when Descloseaux left office; in any event, he was succeeded by Joseph Lefevre. Lefevre held this position until the British occupied Fort Chartres in October 1765. When the French turned over the Territory to the British in 1765, Lefevre traveled across the Mississippi to the newly founded village of St. Louis with Louis St. Ange, who was established as military governor for the Spanish, until Captain Pedro Piernas took command on May 20, 1770.

Little more is known of Lefevre; however, he held a similar civil authority position at St. Louis with Captain Louis St. Ange, who was commanding the post for the Spanish. Apparently failing health limited his activities, as few documents are found with his name and seal. He died in St. Louis on April 31, 1767. There appears to be some confusion regarding the name Joseph Lefebvre d'Inglebert Desbrousseau. On official documents and civil papers, his name appears as Lefebvre; however, on short documents and the SOLDE DE TROOPE notes, it appears as Lefevre. This is also the version used by the British in letters found in the Kaskaskia Papers; in the General Thomas Gage papers; and in the papers and letters of George Morgan, British merchant in the firm of Baynton, Wharton and Morgan, which was located in Philadelphia. There are also several references to Joseph Lefebvre with the spelling of Lefevre. It appears the



Illinois "bon" of St. Ange. The text in French reads:

ILLINOIS

Je soussigne Garde Magasin du Roy au Poste des Illinois Certifie qu'il est du au Sr. Louis Dehetre La Somme de Quatre Cent Quarante Pour avoir Nourri & loge onze Sauvages sauteux pendant vingt Jours suivant les ordres de Mr le Commandant a raison de quarante sols par Jour Chaque de laquelle somme Je prie Monsieur Foucault Commissaire ordonnateur de la province de la Louisiane Intendant de la Marine De vouloir Bien En ordonner le payement.

18406
440#

J. St. Ange

Aux Illinois le 15 Juillet 1769
Lefebvre Desruissau

The English translation reads:

I the undersigned, Royal Storehouse Keeper at the post of the Illinois, certify that Louis Dehetre is owed the sum of 440 (livres) for having fed and lodged eleven Sauteux Indians for twenty days, by order of the Commandant, at forty sols the day for each, which sum I beg Mr. Foucault, chief commissioner of the province of Louisiana, Intendant of the Navy, graciously to order to be paid.

At the Illinois 15 July 1769

(Note that writer has confused Foucault's titles here.) L.D.

British preferred the shorter version. In signing a number of SOLDE DE TROOPE notes, it is logical that he would use the shorter signature because of the time and energy expended in hand writing each note.

Joseph Lefevre and Frances Marie Ursule Diacre had one son, born in 1743, and named Pierre Francois Branot Joseph d'Inglebert Lefebvre Desbruisseau. He became a lieutenant in the French service and traveled with St. Ange and his father to St. Louis in 1765. After the death of his father in 1767, he assumed the position of *Garde-magasin*, which had been held by the father. The son, who signed his name as Lefebvre Desbruisseau, shared this authority with Joseph Labuscieri, who also had been at Fort Chartres, serving in the capacity of a judge, and took over Joseph Lefebvre's (Lefevre) civil

administrative post upon his death. Lefebvre Desbruisseau, while living at St. Louis, married a Miss Margaret, daughter of Bardet de Laferne, who was a surgeon in the King's service. They were married on November 10, 1768. Desbruisseau apparently traveled with his wife to New Orleans in 1770, after the Spanish took possession of St. Louis, as it is recorded that he died in New Orleans in 1770. The exact date is not known nor the manner in which he died; however, a document is known which shows Desbruisseau's signature on February 5, 1770. It is presumed that the document was executed either in St. Louis or Kaskaskia. It is possible he traveled to New Orleans in late spring, as weather conditions would have broken to make the river free to navigate south to New Orleans.

Illinois Je prie Monsieur Foucault Commissaire ordonnateur
 De La Marine Intendant De La province De La
 Louisiane De vouloir faire payer au Noms La
 Deroute La Somme De neuf Livres Sept Sols quatre
 Deniers pour pareillies Somme quil ma remis
 Le jour En Un Certificat De La gession De feu
 Sieur Lefebvre cy Devant garde magasin Des Illinois
 Le Dt. Certificat au nom de Dejardin pour avoir
 fournies trente Sept livre Et demie de Farine a
 25 Le % 776 Dattes De 1766 De la quelle Somme
 Je rendray Compte En Envoyant Le Borderaux
 aux Illinois Ce 24 avril 1769
 Lefebvre Desruissau
 J. St. ange

Another Illinois "bon" of St. Ange. The text in French reads:

ILLINOIS

No. 8

9#7s4d

Je prie Monsieur Foucault commissaire ordonnateur de La Marine Intendant De La province De la Louisiane de vouloir faire payer au Noms La Deroute La Somme De neuf Livres Sept Sols quatre Deniers pour pareillies Somme quil ma remis Se jour En Un Certificat De La gession De feu Sieur Lefebvre cy Devant garde magasin Des Illinois Le Dt. Certificat au nom de Dejardin pour avoir fournies trente sept livre et demie de farine a 25 Le % . . . 776 Dattes De 1766 De la qu'elle Somme Je rendray Compte En Envoyant Le Borderaux
 Aux Illinois le 24 avril 1769

J. St. ange

Lefebvre Desruissau

The English translation reads:

I beg Mr. Foucault, chief commissioner of the navy, Intendant of the province of Louisiana to order that one LaDeroute be paid the sum of nine livres, 7 sols, 7 deniers, for a like sum which he gave to me today in the form of a certificate upon the administration (estate) of the late Lefebvre, formerly keeper of the storehouse in the Illinois, the said certificate in the name of Dejardin for having supplied thirty-seven and a half livres of flour at 25 livres the hundredweight dated 1766, for which sum I will be accountable in sending a statement.

In the Illinois on April 24, 1769

Captain Louis St. Ange de Bellerive was born in Canada and served at a number of French posts in the northern district of Nouvelle France. His assignment to Fort Chartres left him with the task of surrendering the Illinois Country to the British. It would take the British two years before they could occupy the Illinois Country, after signing the Treaty of Paris in 1763. St. Ange, with one captain and company, in the name of the King of France, formally delivered the Illinois Country to Captain Thomas Sterling.

Captain Sterling's company left Fort Pitt on August 24, 1765, for Fort Chartres. It took them the better part of two months before they reached Fort Chartres on October 9, 1765. When the formal surrender took place on October 10,

1765, the local French population was unhappy with the present state of affairs, due in part to the fact that on September 24, 1763, the French government ordered all Jesuit priests expelled from the French-held territories. In the Illinois, the Jesuits sold their lands and buildings at Kaskaskia and left for New Orleans. Seminary priests at Cahokia, seeing the turn of events, were convinced that a Catholic mission would be restricted under the control of the English and sold their property and left the country. The remaining French settlers found themselves without the benefits of the rites and consolations of their religion, along with their unwillingness to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, so most of them moved to the Spanish Territory west of the Mississippi.

Dans Le Cour de Juin prochain J'payere
 a Monsieur Morgan ou a son ordie
 La somme de deux cent trente six Livres
 En lettre de change ou argent pour
 Valeur Recue Du S^r Sieur En marchan
 siffa, selon Ma C^e 5^e fevrier 1770.

*10 more for hat a gallon
 than had a few weeks ago*

235
241

Libre Desmoulay



Desbrousseau's May 20, 1770 order note.

Je promette a payer a Monsieur Marie ou a son ordre La
 somme de quatre cent Livres en Pelleterie, dans La Courante
 de Juin prochain, pour une Barique de Taffia
 recue a St. Louis, Au Cahok 17th 1770—
 paid by G.W. Datchurut

G.W. Datchurut
Messrs. Baynton

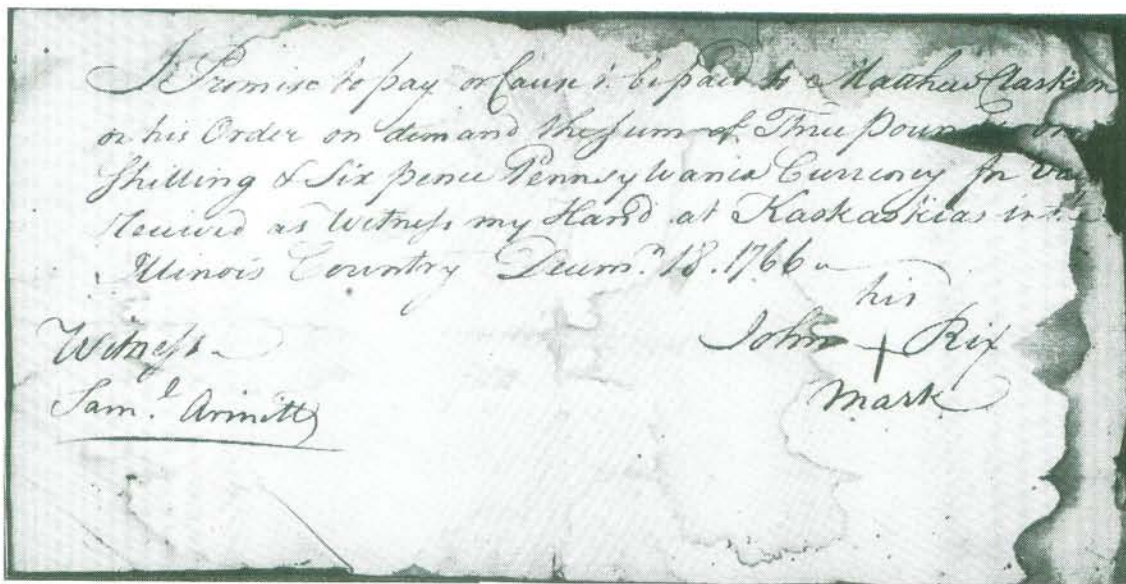
Example of a "hand note" in French, 1770. The text in French reads:

Je promette a payer a Monsieur Marie ou a son ordre La Somme de quatre Cent Livres en Pelleterie, dans La Courante du
 mois de Juin prochain, pour une Barique de Taffia recue a St. Louis, Au Cahok 17th 1770
 paid by G.W. Datchurut

Jn. B Han . . .
 Messrs. Baynton

The English translation reads:

I promise to pay to Mr. Marie or at his order the sum of four hundred Livres in pelts, during the month of next June, for
 one barrel of rum, received at St. Louis. Done at Cahokia, 17th 1770.



Example of a "hand note" in English, 1776. Photograph by Boutrelle.

The power of government resided in the hands of the British Commandant, who served duty in the Illinois for periods of two to three years. Because several British commanders were corrupt and cruel in their actions to the local inhabitants and the American settlers were forbidden to settle beyond the crest of the Allegheny mountains by an ill-advised Proclamation of October 7, 1763, English trading firms from the eastern colonies met with ultimate failure.

The notes shown with this background on early Illinois currency were all located together. Companion pieces give date lines and locations in the Village of St. Louis, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia (also spelled Coskie), as well as Fort Chartres during the period of 1763 to 1770.

In the *Illinois Historical Collection*, Chapter VII, "The trade and colonial plans progress- 7-30-1766 to 10-11-1766," there appears a notation listed as: "An agreement of the creditors at Lagrange." This instrument is dated 7-30-1766 with both French text and English translation. Also, a number of promissory notes and receipts are given in this agreement. Included is one by Lefebvre (Lefevre) in the same style as the SOLDE DE TROOPE notes. "Pour la somme de dix neuf cent quatre vingt onze livre en argent" This translates as: "For the sum of nineteen hundred and ninety-one livres in money" These promissory notes, often referred to in that time as hand notes, and the receipts were dated July 30, 1766 at Kaskaskia.

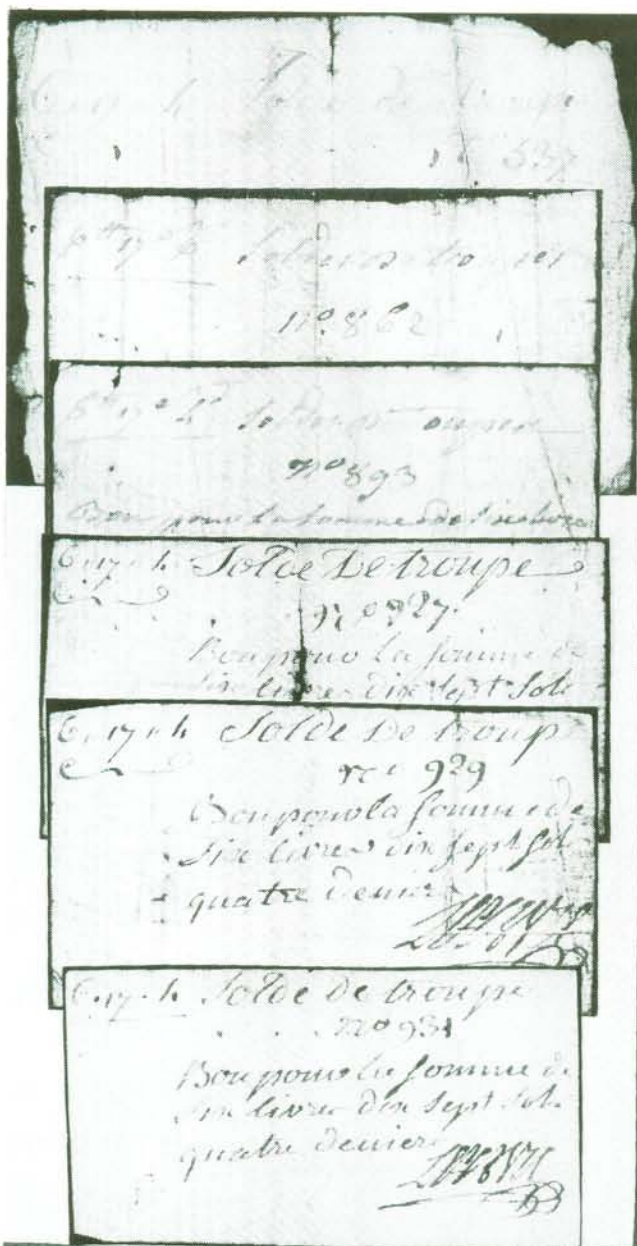
Several conflicting areas of information arose during my research, notably, the date of death of Joseph Lefebvre (Lefevre). F.L. Billion in his "Annals of St. Louis," published in 1886, gave his date of death as April 31, 1767 in the Village of St. Louis. However, other references, such as J.T. Schaaf in the 1883 publication of "History of St. Louis, City and County," Volume #1, gave the date as August 15, 1766, in St. Louis. Several other sources each make reference to the two above listed dates of death. Both Billion and Schaaf relied on old records and personal interviews with residents of St. Louis for background data. Much of the early information regarding St. Louis and events of that time are vague and clouded. The interrelationships of the French, English, and

Spanish created three views of everything, each nationality giving versions reflecting its own best interest.

Earlier, reference was made to Lefebvre (Lefevre) traveling to St. Louis with his son, Desbrousseau, and Captain St. Ange. Several references are found that for a short period of time, in 1766, St. Ange again commanded at Fort Chartres for the British. He had a sound military reputation from his own countrymen, as well as the English and Spanish. In October 1765, when he relinquished Fort Chartres to the British, he was acting on a Provincial Executive Order from New Orleans. At that time he was admitted into the Spanish Regiment of Louisiana, with the rank of Captain, equal to the rank he held under the French, but received only half the pay. As stated, the English selected St. Ange because he knew the area, the inhabitants respected him, and he did not have to establish himself. He could easily control any situation that arose on a short-term basis, even overseeing the best interests of the British.

Correspondences of the time list Captain Sterling at Fort Chartres from October 10, 1765, being officially succeeded on December 4, 1766 by Major Robert Frazer (NOTE: Major Frazer's name was frequently misspelled and misquoted in early histories of the Illinois Country; however, the correct spelling of his name is Frazer, and not Farmer, Farmar, or Farber). Major Frazer came up the Mississippi from Mobile with the 34th British Infantry (the famous Black Watch). If St. Ange did in fact command Fort Chartres, as suggested by several historians, it was for a period in late 1766.

While no concrete evidence has been found to place St. Ange there at that time, someone was commanding Fort Chartres, since references to Captain Sterling's removal are found in a number of letters by the British high command. It is possible that no official notice was made of placing St. Ange in command, as the colonial commanders may have had to answer to England for such an action. Also, his acting as commander would only be for a short period, and the action would perhaps strengthen the British feelings with the French settlers in the area. If St. Ange did in fact go to Fort Chartres, did Lefevre also travel with him? Correspondence



Remainder of known SOLDE notes, top to bottom, nos. 537, 862, 893, 927, 929, 931. Photographs by Boutrelle.

in October 1765 from Captain Sterling to Major General Thomas Gage reported that the French took all civil officials with them to St. Louis at the time of the British occupation. Therefore, if St. Ange returned, would he not want his civil authority with him as well? Subsequently, proof of existence at Fort Chartres of Lefevre is as substantial as that of St. Ange. This is, of course, taking the late date of Lefevre's death as April 31, 1767 and not August 15, 1766.

Both of these points have a direct bearing on the time-frame of issuance for the SOLDE DE TROOPE notes. While the English were in occupational control of the Illinois Country by virtue of the Paris Treaty of 1763, the area was still definitely under the influence of the French from a social and economic standpoint. Trade with English merchants was handled in livres in most business transactions.

The ties between the west and east sides of the Mississippi were strongly French even beyond 1770 and the actual

Spanish occupation of St. Louis. As a result, the entire area was often referred to in the broad expanse known as the Illinois Country. Even the British eventually realized that their colonial program had failed, as in June 1774 the British Parliament passed the Quebec Act, enlarging the boundaries of Quebec to include the Illinois Country, thereby reestablishing French civil law to the area.

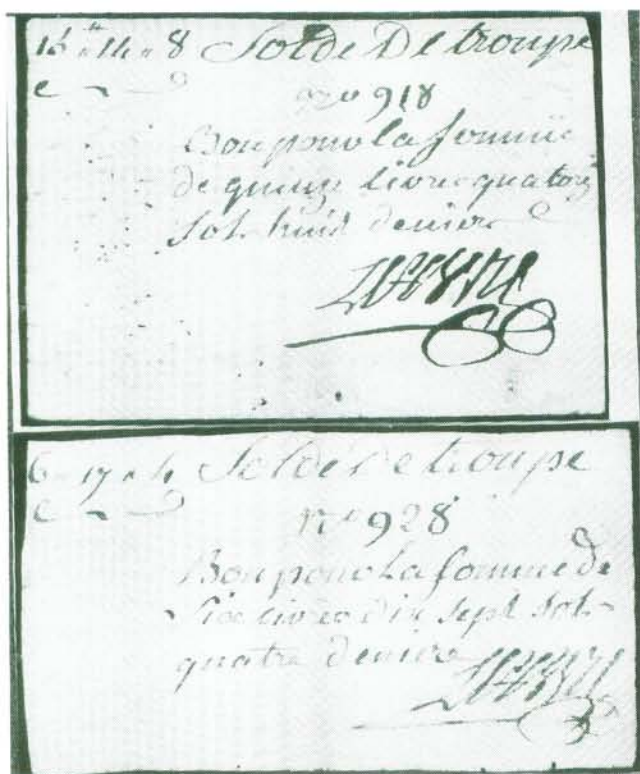
The major remaining question is, were the SOLDE DE TROOPE notes issued prior to October 10, 1765, or during that short period of time in late 1766? If the latter is the case, such action would have been on St. Ange's authority, since the British by law paid their troops in hard specie. Plus, St. Ange's unofficial status at Fort Chartres could have circumvented the hard specie statute. However, place and circumstances must be considered, taking into account that no pay chest had been received from British headquarters in Philadelphia via Fort Pitt. The troops had to be paid in some fashion to enable them to have sundry items from the warehouse and local English merchants trading in the area. If the English merchants, local traders and trappers were willing to accept these SOLDE DE TROOPE substitutes, then the means for their issuance existed.

Historically, when card notes were issued by the French in other locations of Nouvelle France (Quebec and New Orleans), merchants and businessmen accumulated them, redeeming them through the Intendant for letters of credit against the King. These were sent to France once a year for payment. However, with the circumstances that existed at Fort Chartres, their acceptance by the merchants on the surface might be questioned, especially at this point in time. But, firms such as Baynton, Wharton and Morgan were fighting for survival on the Mississippi. Competition was fierce and each used tactics to win favorable concessions to their own interests. As a result, George Morgan may have accepted the SOLDE DE TROOPE notes, even though he may have harbored the feeling he would never be able to redeem them by means of a letter of credit against the King of France (although a commission was established later to settle the debts against France after the British had secured control of the area). By so doing, he may well have thought the loss on the SOLDE notes minor compared to the potential revenues he might be able to generate in additional pelts brought into the firm. In addition, larger inventories of supplies might be sold to the inhabitants, thereby increasing the firm's gross sales to the delight of his Philadelphia partners.

Such an emission would have been most unusual, as it would have been issued under St. Ange's authority, by Lefevre as temporary guardian of the warehouse, under British occupation. This economic necessity issue would certainly be a case of "Strange Bed Fellows."

In the Morgan Papers there are references of payments to troops being redeemed by the firm. However, dates or details cannot be established, as the correspondence is a general summation of their several years of operation in the area. Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan first established their Illinois venture in 1763, as a result of the privileges accorded by the Treaty of Paris to the British.

Captain Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, French soldier, had a most diverse career, serving France, Spain and England at a time when each was at odds with the other. When he traveled to St. Louis in 1765, he was 64 years old. There he lived his



SOLDE DE TROOP notes, with English translations. Photographs by Boutrelle.

(Top)

15 14 8 Solde de troupe
No. 918

Bon pour la Somme
de quinze livres quatorze
sols huit denier
Lefevre

15 14 8 troop pay
No. 918

Good for the sum of
fifteen livres fourteen
sols eight deniers
L.

(Bottom)

6 17 4 Solde de troupe
No. 928

Bon pour la somme de
six livres dix sept sols
quatre deniers
Lefevre

6 17 4 troop pay
No. 928

Good for the sum of
six livres seventeen sols
four deniers
L.

remaining years, where he died on December 27, 1774, at the home of Mrs. Therese Chouteau, and was laid to rest in a small nearby court.

* * *

This background of the notes shown and attributed to Fort Chartres and surrounding area is by no means complete; however, it is a start, and it is hoped that further study and research will broaden our knowledge of a form of paper money used in the wilderness frontier in our early American history.

I wish to thank many people who helped me on this research, as well as institutions and their staffs who offered many leads and constructive advice.

Acknowledgements

My most special thanks to Lawrie C. Dean, Archivist, Randolph County, Chester, Ill. It was through her many hours of assistance and research that this article was pieced together; also, thanks for her translation of the French documents. To C.V. Kemp, Wyandotte, Mich., who offered needed data and assistance at times of need, a special thanks. Thanks to: Margaret K. Brown, State Archaeologist, Dept. of Conservation, Springfield, Ill., and Fort Chartres State Park; Diane Wilhelm, Reference Librarian, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.; Caroline B. Stottlar, Acting Librarian, University of Illinois at Urbana, Champaign, Ill.; John Sholly, Reference Librarian, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, Pa.; Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio; Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.; U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Also, a special thanks to Ron Horstman, St. Louis, Mo. and to a personal friend who offered help when it was needed but never was able to see the results, Maurice Burgett. And a last special thanks to my wife, Martha, who waited patiently, and offered invaluable help in editing and arranging the data used in this article.

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* Translates as Troop Pay or Troop Payment.

Literature Review

by Barbara R. Mueller, NLG

Murray Bloom's Book is Here at Last!

The Brotherhood of Money/The Secret World of Bank Note Printers, by Murray Teigh Bloom. 365 pages. \$17.50 from the publisher, BNR Press, 132 E. Second St., Port Clinton, OH 43452.

If ever a book can be termed "long-awaited," this is it. Ever since Murray Bloom spoke at our SPMC banquet in Memphis in 1979, we have been waiting, and now it is here. Individual perceptions of its contents will depend to a large extent on individual expectations. For instance, if you were expecting a formal reference work on the world's security

printers, you will be disappointed. This is not a reference work; there are no footnotes, no index, no bibliography.

Instead, you will find a collection of anecdotal accounts of individual personalities, cast largely in the form of direct quotations, which leaves one to marvel at the author's ability to interview these normally elusive people so intimately.

Taken as a whole, these accounts are greater than the sum of their parts. There will be tidbits of information about any one person or organization scattered throughout many chapters. If you are studying the work of Security-Columbian Bank Note Company, for instance, you will find references in such disparate chapters as "Outside Enemies" dealing with fraudulent stock certificates, "The Man Who Found Himself in China" about bank note salesman W. P. Hunt, and "The Wedding."

The last mentioned is the first chapter in the book, and it sets the anecdotal tone. Bloom uses the device of a description of a wedding in Lausanne, Switzerland in which the groom was the son of Albert Amon, maker of bank note printing inks. The guests at the elaborate but secretive affair comprised a "who's who" of the bank note world. From this jumping-off point Bloom plunges into a detailed biography of Rino Giori, perhaps the most fascinating and significant of all the personalities profiled. (Giori, of course, is best known for his multicolor intaglio printing presses.)

Other chapter subjects are Jim Conlon, Seymour Berry and Harry Clements of our own Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Siegfried Otto of Giesecke & Devrient; the Bulgarian Albert Avramow, agent of both American Bank Note and De La Rue; other and various employees of those concerns and the Bank of England; Crane of Crane Paper; Eric Gibbs of Bradbury, Wilkinson; officials of the Bank of France; Gosnak, the USSR bank note printing agency; and various counterfeiters and scoundrels, including those in the employ of the printers.

There are no illustrations; certainly photos of such characters as Giori would have added spice. There are too many typos, fragmented sentences, and other examples of less than careful editing. James Conlon's name, for example, is spelled in two different ways. The U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing is consistently referred to as the Bureau of Engraving, which is not accepted practice in syngraphic/numismatic publishing. It is unfortunate that an otherwise fascinating book should be marred thus.

But don't let these shortcomings deter you from buying it. This book will furnish good recreational reading as well as flesh out the people and faces behind the staid facade of the bank note companies. It will make the notes in your albums come alive, and such human interest is all too rare in our hobby.

Murray Bloom now has a trilogy of bank note books—including the earlier *Money of Their Own* and *The Man Who Stole Portugal*—and still he is not a collector despite contacts with such stalwarts as Amon Carter, Roy Pennell, and Yasha Beresiner, all profiled in his quaintly titled chapter on collecting, "Regnant Ragpickers," which also includes a description of a Memphis paper money show. It's about time he converted! BRM

The Beginning and Ending of The Buzzards Bay National Bank

by E. BURNELL OVERLOCK, SPMC 78



Number 1 note.

THE Buzzards Bay National Bank of Massachusetts was organized and chartered with a capital of \$50,000 by the federal government, July 1928, because of the need of a more conveniently located commercial banking facility to meet the banking needs of residents and business establishments in the towns of Bourne and Sandwich. The charter number assigned to this new bank was 13222. Prior to 1928 there were no banking facilities in the town of Bourne and only a cooperative bank in the town of Sandwich. People and businesses in these two towns had to travel to Wareham, Falmouth, Hyannis, or Plymouth to obtain the services of a commercial bank.

If the National Bank of Wareham, which was the commercial bank nearest Buzzards Bay, had been located in the same county as Buzzards Bay, it could have established a branch office there. However, Wareham is in Plymouth County and Buzzards Bay is in Barnstable County, and it is illegal for a bank to cross a county line to establish a branch office; therefore the bank itself could not do anything to alleviate the situation.

The problem was solved by the major shareholders of the National Bank of Wareham and interested people in the towns of Bourne and Sandwich joining together to organize a new national bank. Since the holders of the majority of the shares of the National Bank of Wareham also held the majority of the shares of the newly established Buzzards Bay National Bank, the new bank was considered an affiliate of the Wareham Bank, and it was therefore permissible for directors and officers of the Wareham Bank to also serve as directors and/or officers of the affiliate bank in Buzzards Bay.

Directors of the bank during its early years of operation included John Makepeace, cranberry grower, who was also a director and president of the National Bank of Wareham; Captain Harold Colbeth, Superintendent of the Corps of Engineers unit which operated and maintained the Cape Cod Canal; Colonel Henry Dunbar, who succeeded Captain Colbeth as Superintendent of the canal engineers unit; Robert Handy, cranberry grower in the town of Bourne; Joseph Whitcomb, director and cashier of the National Bank of Wareham; Howard Eldridge, lumber and hardware merchant

in Bourne; and William Perry, cashier and chief operating officer of the Buzzards Bay National Bank, who was employed by the National Bank of Wareham prior to the organization of the Buzzards Bay Bank. It should be noted that the Cape Cod Canal, a national waterway, divides the town of Bourne, which is located in an important cranberry area contributing much to the economics of the town.

The first president of the bank was John Ramsey, who stayed in the office only a short time. He was succeeded by Joseph Whitcomb, who held the position until his death in 1952. Captain Harold Colbeth was the first vice-president of the bank, and he held that position until 1953 when he was elected president. Subsequent presidents of the bank were Colonel Henry Dunbar, William Perry, Allison Cook, and Mace Harrison.

The first banking quarters of the Buzzards Bay National Bank were located on Main Street in Buzzards Bay and are now occupied by the Buzzards Bay News Company. The quarters were very small, consisting of a lobby and two teller windows in the front part of the bank, and two small rooms in the rear of the tellers' area in which the cashier's office and the bookkeeping department were located. The bank was equipped with a used Burroughs bookkeeping machine, an adding machine, a typewriter, a check protectograph machine, and two small safes.

In 1937, a new banking office was built a few hundred feet east of the original rented banking quarters. It had a walk-in vault containing safe deposit boxes for rent to customers, four teller windows, a small bookkeeping room, a small note department area, a cashier's office, employees' rest rooms, and a small stock room. As the need arose over the years, additions were made to the building for expansion of the bookkeeping department, additional quarters for bank officers, and for a drive-up window. A small lunch room was also added for the benefit of employees. Since the merger in 1974, this building has been completely remodeled, both inside and out, and the front of the building no longer looks as it did in 1937. (See page 13.)

In the late 1950's, a branch office of the Buzzards Bay National Bank was established in Sandwich. Six or seven



Site of original Buzzards Bay National Bank (center); now Buzzards Bay News Co.

PHINNEY & FULLER GROCERIES		No. 22720
POCASSET, MASS. _____ 19__		53.651 113
PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____		S _____
TO BUZZARDS BAY NATIONAL BANK BUZZARDS BAY, MASS.		DOLLARS
		PHINNEY & FULLER

Check on the Buzzards Bay National Bank.

years later, because of the increased volume of business, this branch was remodeled to add more teller windows, a drive-up window, and to enlarge the walk-in vault to accommodate more safety deposit boxes.

A few years later a grocery store in Pocasset, a village in Bourne, formerly owned and operated by Phinney & Fuller, was purchased by the bank and remodeled to establish a second branch office. It was equipped with four teller windows, a drive-up window, a walk-in vault with safe deposit boxes, a night depository, and an office for the manager.

In 1974, the Directors of the Buzzards Bay National Bank decided to merge with the Cape Cod Bank and Trust Company. The reader will undoubtedly register surprise that a growing and healthy institution would relinquish its freedom and independence after 46 years of growth and prosperity. However, the director of the Buzzards Bay Bank holding the largest number of shares desired to retire from bank management. A cousin of said director, who was a director of the Cape Cod Bank and Trust, had indicated that the Cape Cod Bank and Trust Company would be interested in having the Buzzards Bay Bank merge with it. The Cape Cod Bank and Trust Company had total assets of approximately four times those of the Buzzards Bay Bank and also

had the benefits of a highly educated and skilled management team. Since the small country banks on Cape Cod had already begun to be taken over by larger banks either by merger or holding company means, it is not surprising that the directors voted to merge. This merger would result in an advantage of having more management and operating specialists and the availability of expensive operating equipment to help meet the increasing demands of competition.

The directors of the Buzzards Bay National Bank immediately prior to the merger were: William Bryden, George Denmark, Arthur Handy, Mace Harrison, Maurice Makepeace, and George Sutton. The officers of the bank at the time of the merger were: Mace Harrison, president; Maurice Makepeace, vice-president; Charles Anderson, cashier; and assistant cashiers—Stuart Adams, Maurice Fuller, and James VanBuskirk.

Thus ended 46 years of service by the Buzzards Bay National Bank to the citizens of Bourne, Sandwich, and surrounding environs.

Between the years 1929 and 1935, the bank issued a total of 12,448 National Bank Notes in three denominations: \$5, \$10, and \$20. Two types of notes were issued: Type I with black serial numbers, and Type II with brown serial numbers.

There were 1,092 Type I twenty-dollar notes printed. Total amount of circulation issued was \$100,000. In July 1935, the value of the outstanding notes was \$23,950. There is no way of determining in 1983 the value of the notes now held by collectors, former employees, and others.

Standard Catalog of National Bank Notes, Hickman and Oakes, 1982 Edition.

John Bockover, currency specialist, Hauser's Stamps and Coins, Lakeland, Florida.

Sources of Information:

Mace Harrison, retired president of the Buzzards Bay National Bank.

Altered Kittanning Bank Note

by JOSEPH F. GREGORY



Original Columbia Bank Note.



Kittanning note altered from Columbia Bank note.

In reference to the article "Notes of the Kittanning Bank of Kittanning, Pennsylvania" by Raymond C. Rennick that appeared on pages 176-8 of the July/August 1983 issue of *Paper Money*: I have discussed the following information with Mr. Rennick and we both thought it may be of interest to SPMC members.

The obsolete \$5 note of the Kittanning Bank dated Jan. 4, 1862 that is pictured on page 177 is not genuine but has been altered from a note issued by the Columbia Bank of Washington D.C. Examination of the two notes will reveal details of the alteration, the most obvious of which is the swirl of the letter "W" in Washington that was left intact on the altered note (area marked in a circle). Other bits and pieces of letters remaining from the original note can be seen upon closer inspection.

Furthermore, this altered note was known to the famous D.C. Wismer almost 45 years ago. He observed that Kittanning was spelled with only one "N" to allow insertion of the longer city name. Note also that the date on the note was changed from 185- to 186- to coincide with the proper charter date. The altered note is fairly common as I have seen several specimens. The Columbia Bank note is even more common.

Prior to my discovery, I sent the altered note to the American Numismatic Association Authentication Service (ANACS) and it was declared genuine. I still have the certificate of authentication. I notified ANACS of my findings and they embarrassedly agreed with me!



THE PAPER COLUMN

by Peter Huntoon

TERRITORIAL CENSUS— STATUS REPORT

IN 1980, when I wrote the SPMC book *TERRITORIALS*, I had data on some 400 territorial notes. Many of these sightings were gleaned from John Hickman's extensive files on known Nationals. Between 1980 and 1982, the total number of reported territorials grew by about 200 notes to 600 as reported in the September-October, 1982 issue of *PAPER MONEY*. Today the total stands at 677 pieces. The majority of the new additions were previously unrecorded notes from the First National Bank of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Both Hickman and I are convinced that there are a lot more territorials yet to be discovered, but it is my opinion that the statistics that we now have provide a valid indicator of the distribution of these rare notes, and very accurately reveal the relative rarity by bank and territory.

CURRENT STATISTICS

Notes have been reported from 211 of the 605 large size issuing territorial banks, which means that only 35 percent of the issuing banks are currently represented. At this time, one note is known for each 8700 issued. Both the number of banks known and rate of survival are well below national averages for Nationals as a whole, which reflects the generally older age of the territorial issues and the fact that they were issued in locations which proved to be poor environments for their survival.

DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 summarizes the various statistics now available on the territorial issues. In most cases the ratios of known notes versus totals issued closely follows the 1 per 8700 ratio for each of the territories. However, there are some startling exceptions. Territories that are heavily over-represented by known notes are the Island of Porto Rico (1 per 1300 issued), District of Alaska (1 per 1000 issued), and Alaska undesignated (1 per 700 issued). Rumor has it that more \$5 1902 Red Seal sheets are still in the woods, which would further tilt the survival statistics for District of Alaska notes.

Territories that are far under-represented include Idaho (1 per 19,000 issued), and Washington and Nebraska each with 1 per 30,000 issued. The rarity of the Nebraskas can be attributed to the antiquity of its territorial issues. The last Nebraska territorials were printed in 1881 (notice this was 14 years after statehood), but still very long ago for good survival. Washington and Idaho seem to me to be under-represented, and I predict that a number of territorials will even-

tually be discovered from both locations as collectors in those locations ferret out some virgin material.

DOZEN MOST REPORTED BANKS

Table 2 shows the most common territorial banks in terms of recorded specimens. The 12 banks listed on Table 2 combined account for slightly less than half the known territorial notes. This startling statistic has important ramifications. The remaining 593 territorial banks share only 370 known notes, or an average of less than one specimen each! Once you get away from the big 12 on Table 2, great scarcity is virtually assured.

If you study Table 1, you will find that only 15 percent of the Dakota banks that issued are represented by known notes. The same statistic for the territories of Idaho, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Indian, and Utah stands in the 30 percent range. Clearly there are a lot of great territorial banks waiting to be discovered. Notes from 80 percent of the Hawaii banks have been discovered. This leaves only the First National Bank of Paia. Just watch blood pressures rise if one of those comes to light!

TYPE NOTES

Presently I believe that First Charter aces from Pueblo, Territory of Colorado (1833) and Yankton, Dakota Territory (2068) are severely under-represented, even though these banks made the big 12 list on Table 2. Similarly, the First Charter black charter \$5's from Central City, Territory of Colorado (2129), are under-represented. The reason in each case is that the notes come from old, high-grade hoards that hit the market long before Nationals became popular. The result was that most of the contents of the hoards were sold—believe it or not—as type notes for their respective series. They ended up scattered about the country in early type collections. Many of these old type collections are now buried, awaiting rediscovery. Realize that there are more black charter Central City's than there are surviving specimens from all the other black charter banks combined! At least when they were discovered there was something going for them that helped move them in an otherwise slow market!

TWO-TOWN BANK

Seven of the territorial banks issued territorial notes bearing two different town names. They either moved or the town name changed. As I compiled data on the known notes, I was delighted to discover that one of these banks is represented by notes from both towns. The bank is charter 5733 of Oklahoma Territory, originally the First National Bank of Fort Sill, later the City National bank of Lawton. Unfortunately, the pair does not reside in one collection!

NUMBER ONE SURVIVORS

I presently count 45 bank serial number 1 notes in the known list. This represents 7 percent of the total and reveals that many of these notes were saved originally as keepsakes by the proud bankers who issued them.



This great New Mexico territorial was discovered recently in Montreal, Canada.

GREAT NEW FINDS

The greatest finds in the past year or so include one stellar attraction, a \$5 Brown Back on the First National Bank of Wailuku, Territory of Hawaii. The note grades about vf, has serial number 4, and was handled by Allen Mincho of Cedar Park, Texas. The best 1902 Red Seal to turn up lately is a nice vg-f \$10 from the First National Bank of Texico, Territory of New Mexico. This discovery piece sports strong penned signatures and is serial 251 from 420 sheets of 10-10-10-20 Red Seals issued.

For condition and romance, you can't beat two AU \$1 First Charter Original Series notes from the First National Bank of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico. These were discovered in Montreal, Canada. The story goes that these two pieces, consecutively numbered from the 239th sheet, were carried back to Canada by an adventurous Canadian traveler who visited Santa Fe when the notes were issued in 1871 or 1872. When you think of the logistics of that trip—a significant part of it was by stage coach—you have to appreciate these handsome notes even more. I marvel that they survived, let alone survived in virtually uncirculated condition.

HONOLULU NOTES

Since I began my territorial census, I have worried that notes from the giant First National Bank of Honolulu were under-represented in my totals. That situation has finally been corrected through the considerate efforts of a number of dealers and collectors. At this time, 117 of the known territorials, or 17 percent of the known total, consist of Honolulu notes. The First National Bank of Honolulu issued 978,912 large size territorials, which represents 17 percent of the large size territorial issue. How is that for a statistical comparison! I do expect the Honolulu total to increase significantly, probably at a rate faster than the other territories.

UNREPORTED VARIETIES

There are but a few great territorial types left to be discovered. Tops among these are an 1882 Brown Back from Juneau, Territory of Alaska, and a 1902 Red Seal from Hawaii. Only 3080 Brown Backs were issued in Juneau. The Hawaii Red Seal total amounts to 4356 notes sparsely distributed between Lahaina (8101) and Kahului (8207).

Miracles do happen. A couple of years ago we had no idea that there was such a thing as a Territory of Alaska note

until an 1882 Date Back from Juneau turned up in St. Louis. At that same time a 1902 Date Back from Porto Rico was also high on the unknown list. One of those—a \$10—subsequently appeared. Both survived from miniscule issuances, thus giving me hope that a Brown Back Alaska or Red Seal Hawaii may eventually show.

THE J. L. IRISH ACHIEVEMENT

Only one complete territorial collection is presently possible because the Territory of Alaska is represented by only a single note. The probability of forming such a set is virtually insurmountable because all the key notes are scattered far and wide, and very tightly held. As improbable as it may seem, one collector with foresight and terrific determination attempted this set—astonishingly he succeeded! J. L. Irish was that person. He began his collection as a relative late-comer to the hobby in 1968. Many territorial collections were in advanced stages when he arrived on the scene. Battling tremendous odds and extremely stiff competition, he completed his territorial collection in 1981. His last requirement was an Idaho territorial. The one he got is the highest grade Idaho territorial known, an xf \$10 Brown Back on the First National Bank of Lewiston, charter 2972. Appropriately, the note bears serial number 1. J. L. Irish died this past fall. His achievement serves as a great monument which will forever commemorate him as an extraordinary numismatist who did not understand the word impossible.

STRANGE OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL

One surprise has revealed itself in the Oklahoma territorial Brown Back issues from the State National Bank of Oklahoma City. The bank was chartered with this title in 1893. Apparently the words state and territory did not seem consistent to the engraver, so "territory" was omitted from the plate. The result was 5920 sheets of 10-10-10-20 Brown Backs dated February 11, 1893 which carry the Rosecrans-Nebeker treasury signatures but not the word territory. When Oklahoma was admitted to statehood in 1907, a new 10-10-10-20 Brown Back plate was prepared for the bank with the statehood date and the then-current treasury signatures. Three of the "undesigned" territorial notes have been recorded. You can see a photo of one in the October 31, 1983 Hickman and Oakes Auction Catalog, page 52. These notes are territorials and I count them as such in my totals. They

Table 1. Census of Known Large Size Territorial Notes and the Number of Reported Banks That Issued Them.

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Number of Notes Reported</i>	<i>Number Issued</i>	<i>Survival (1 Per # Issued)</i>	<i>Number of Banks</i>	<i>Reported Banks</i>	<i>Percent Reported Banks</i>
Territory of Alaska	1	6792	6792	1	1	100
Territory of Idaho	4	76524	19131	8	3	37
Territory of Nebraska	5	152276	30455	3	2	66
Territory of Washington	8	244654	30581	40	7	17
Alaska—Undesignated	9	6224	691	1	1	100
Territory of Wyoming	10	97848	9784	11	4	36
Island of Porto Rico	12	15414	1284	1	1	100
Territory of Utah	25	221208	8848	17	5	29
Territory of Dakota	25	412118	16484	74	11	14
Territory of Arizona	26	365494	14057	18	13	72
Territory of Montana	31	280764	9056	25	10	40
Territory of Colorado	54	450806	8348	13	9	69
District of Alaska	54	57424	1063	1	1	100
Territory of Oklahoma	82	629752	7679	158	52	32
Indian Territory	100	942276	9422	175	61	34
Territory of New Mexico	108	902352	8355	55	27	49
Territory of Hawaii	123	1013412	8239	5	4	80
Summary	677	5875338	8678	605	211	35

NOTICE: There were 606 territorial banks; however, Ketchikan, Alaska, issued only small size notes. Alaska-undesignated indicates the Juneau 1902 notes which do not carry the territorial label.

Table 2. The dozen most reported territorial banks.

<i>Bank</i>	<i>Charter</i>	<i>Reported Notes</i>
First National Bank of Honolulu, Hawaii	5550	117
First National Bank of Fairbanks, Alaska	7718	54
First National Bank of Santa Fe, New Mexico	1750	22
Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah	2059	18
First National Bank of Albuquerque, New Mexico	2614	15
Colorado National Bank of Denver, Colorado	1651	14
First National Bank of Central City, Colorado	2129	14
First National Bank of Raton, New Mexico	4734	12
First National Bank of Porto Rico at San Juan	6484	12
First National Bank of Pueblo, Colorado	1833	10
First National Bank of Denver, Colorado	1016	10
First National Bank of Yankton, Dakota	2068	9
Total		307

join the Otoe County National Bank of Nebraska Territory (1417) 10-10-10-20 First Charter plate (see TERRITORIALS, page 25), and the First National Bank of Juneau, Alaska (5117) 10-10-10-20 1902 plate (see TERRITORIALS, page 54), as oddities which do not carry territorial labels.

Another State National Bank which was organized during territorial days was the State National Bank of Artesia, Territory of New Mexico. Notes from this bank carry the territorial label as shown on page 162 of TERRITORIALS. Apparently the state/territory conflict did not bother later plate makers.

Table 3. Current statistics on the known notes from the First National Bank of Honolulu, Hawaii (5550).

	<i>Number Known</i>
Series of 1882 Brown Backs	
\$5	14
\$10	5
\$20	2
Series of 1882 Date Backs	
\$5	13
\$10	5
\$20	4
\$100	1
Series of 1882 Value Backs	
\$5	12
\$10	7
\$20	2
Series of 1902 Blue Seals	
\$5	37
\$10	15
Total	117

POSTSCRIPT

Since the day I first learned about National Bank Notes in 1963, nothing has quickened my pulse like the word territory on the face of a note. For years I dreamed of owning such a piece—hopefully from my home of Arizona. As

shown on Table 1, Arizona territorials have proven to be very scarce, so I was forced to wait years for my first. Actually the first territorial that came my way was an xf \$20 1902 Red Seal from Alamogordo, Territory of New Mexico, a flaming rarity if there ever was one. The first Arizona territorial did not come my way for another four years. It was worth waiting for—an 1882 Date Back \$10 on Clifton, a scarce location to say the least.

I assume that my experience is rather typical of our collecting fraternity. The stuff worth waiting for just doesn't

fall into your lap—you have to earn your right to own it through patience, digging, and ultimately a genuine appreciation of what you hold.

If you possess a territorial or two, I would very much appreciate learning about them. Send preferably a photocopy and list the grade. Be sure the serials are readable on the copy. All I can offer in exchange is a listing of known notes from that area and the thrill I will get in sharing your find. Peter Huntoon, P.O. Box 3681, Laramie, WY 82071.

Mismatched Serial Numbers

by JIM GREENE



The newly-discovered mismatched serial number suffix letter of the 32-subject sheet on Boston has created a great deal of interest in this area of error note collecting. Mismatched serials occur in two different ways: the human error of incorrectly setting the automatic numbering machine, and the clogging of one or more of the eight cylinders during the printing process. A clogged cylinder may remain clogged and repeat the identical serial on numerous notes, or it may free itself and continue in a normal way but with a different serial than the other side of the note.

It would have to be assumed that a mismatched prefix or suffix letter would be human error. These are far scarcer than numeral mismatches, with only four varieties known to the author.

Information for the following listing of mismatches known to me has been gathered over a long period of time. It is by no means complete. The range between low and high serial numbers does not necessarily represent the number of

notes that reached circulation. Entire packs of mismatched notes have been returned to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by banks catching the error. One of the most surprising characteristics is the large number of mismatched serials with only a single example known.

The accompanying photograph of a 1963 FRN shows the beginning of a mismatch due to a clogging cylinder. The top note with a partially turned digit was printed prior to the bottom note which has the completed mismatched serial. The note printed between these two was removed by an inspector and replaced with a star. The finder of these notes failed to keep the next note in the group.

Appreciation is expressed to the many kind dealers who allowed the copying of mismatched serials in their stock and to the many collectors who have been so gracious in proving information from their collection and from observations. Owners of mismatched serials are invited to send additional information to correct and update existing information.

LISTING OF KNOWN MISMATCHED SERIAL NUMBERS

DEN.	SERIES	LOW SERIAL	HIGH SERIAL	RANGE	NUMBER OBSERVED
\$1	1934	A84213561A/A83213651A			1
\$1	1934	D17163828A/D17163838A			1
\$1	1935A	I15240041B/I15250041B			1
\$1	1935A	Y02448276B/Y02448266B			1
\$1	1935A	T30211012C/T30211032C	T30211030C/T30211060C	19	2
\$1	1935D	B07360006F/B07350006F			1
\$1	1935D	X38214676F/X38214686F	X38214676F/X38214687F	2	2
\$1	1935E	A19342833H/A29342833H	A19343077H/A29343077H	245	2
\$1	1935E	D53576949I/D53576950I			1
\$1	1935E	G14287674H/G25287674H	G14287903H/G25287903H	230	3
\$1	1935E	N64714167H/N64714160H	N64714190H/N64714190H	24	6
\$1	1957	G55440057A/G54440057A	G55449459A/G54449459A	9,402	175
\$1	1957	U26123556A/U26023556A			1
\$1	1957A	D46629999A/D46639999A			1
\$1	1957B	U37030183A/U47030183A	U37034833A/U47034833A	4,651	259
\$1	1957B	*36858990B/*36858998B	*36858998B/*36858999B	9	2
\$1	1957B	*38763691B/*38763690B			1
\$1	1957B	*97751967A/*97751947A			1
\$1	1963	A04519961*/A04519849*			1
\$1	1963	B23399465A/B23399475A			1
\$1	1963	B57476922A/B57476921A	B57476947A/B57476946A	26	12
\$1	1963	H87796273A/H89796273A	H87796509A/H89796509A	237	2
\$1	1963	L82577814B/L82577924B	L82577823B/L82577933B	10	2
\$1	1969	F68920022A/F67920022A	F68929863A/F67929863A	9,842	279
\$1	1969A	D42318978B/D32318978B	D42319266B/D32319266B	289	2
\$1	1969D	B44573565E/B43573565E	B44573725E/B43573725E	161	3
\$1	1974	D24096777A/D24006777A			1
\$1	1974	E37084665D/E37086665D			1
\$1	1974	E75293653D/E74293653D			1
\$1	1974	G53969353B/G53069353B			1
\$1	1977	E00207447E/E00227447E			1
\$1	1977A	A97250469B/A86139469B	A97250766B/A86139766B	298	5
\$1	1981	E61233095B/E61233195B			1
\$5	1929	C000001A/C001001A	(charter #5089)		1
\$5	1934A	D64187579A/D64187601A			1
\$5	1950	G81575819A/G81575829A			1
\$5	1950A	B59707801C/B59707700C	B59707881C/B59707700C	81	26
\$5	1950A	E64819598A/E64819599A			1
\$5	1950A	H40380000A/H40390000A			1
\$5	1950A	H84204523A/H48203523A	H84206305A/H48206305A	1,783	4
\$5	1953	A10090000A/A10000000A			1
\$5	1953	A46727000A/A46726000A			1
\$5	1953	A47740000A/A47750000A			1
\$5	1953	A70586211A/A70586100A	A70586214A/A70586100A	4	3
\$5	1953C	G45989009D/G45988979D			
\$5	1969	C39860011A/C39860000A			1
\$5	1969A	I22910172A/I22900172A			1
\$5	1974	I61120176A/I61220176A			1
\$5	1974	J36138170B/J35138170B	J36139919B/J35139919B	1,750	3
\$5	1977A	E04098198*/E04088198*			1
\$5	1977A	H67346122A/H67344644A	H67346122A/H67345293A	650	7
\$5	1977A	L44596715B/L45596715B	L44597007B/L45597007B	293	5
\$10	1950A	B93406999C/B93407000C			1
\$10	1950A	D95627966A/D95627965A			1
\$10	1950A	E01110049*/E01100049*	E01110056*/E01100056*	8	2
\$10	1950A	F0101235*/F0101240*			1
\$10	1950B	C07631591*/C07631491*			1
\$10	1950D	E11000040*/E11000040*	E11000817*/E11000917*	778	13
\$10	1963A	E63506330A/E64506330A	E63519775A/E64519775A	13,446	48
\$20	1950C	F10070511B/F10070510B	F10070535B/F10070534B	25	24
\$20	1977	G45066566B/G45076566B			1
\$1000	1934	H00010367/H00010337			1
PREFIX AND SUFFIX LETTERS					
\$1	1957	A63721173A/Q63721173A	A63725822A/Q63725822A	4,650	6
\$1	1977A	B08708398D/A08708398D			1
\$1	1981	A99951072H/B99951072H	A99953908H/B99953908H	2,836	6
\$5	1953A	D65060742A/A65060742A			1

NOTE: Single known mismatch serials are listed as low serial numbers.

Canadian Legal Tender Note Specimens on Market



Offered for sale in list no. 4, November 1983, of C. P. Stocker Limited, P.O. Box No. 130, London SW17 7BB, are three specimen Dominion of Canada legal tender notes for use by banks only. According to Stocker, they are unrecorded in Pick but not unknown (in the Bank of Canada Collection). The three large note specimens are approximately $7\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The \$5,000 is dated 2nd. Jany. 1901; the \$50,000, Jany. 2nd 1918; and the \$1,000, 2nd Jany. 1924. The obligation is the same on all three: "On demand to bearer, being a bank to which 'The Bank Act' of Canada applies on the conditions mentioned below, at the office of any assistant Receiver General of Canada. This note is good only in the hands of a bank to which 'The Bank Act' of Canada applies and will be redeemed only when presented by one of such banks."

The offer is unpriced; interested parties are invited to contact Stocker.

1929 1935 NATIONAL BANK NOTE VARIETIES

BY . . .
M. OWEN WARNS
NLG



The First National Bank of Little Rock, Iowa, Charter 8119, was established in 1906. It was located in the north-western corner of Iowa in Lyon County. The bank was capitalized at \$25,000. The original officers were M.D. Bilsborough, president; W.N. Burton, vice-president; and Charles C. Carter, cashier. The bank closed on October 31, 1933, having been placed in receivership. It was the last bank to fail in Lyon County. The Little Rock Branch Bank of The Rock Rapids State Bank has served the banking needs of Little Rock's 535 inhabitants since then.

We are indebted to Arly Lindaman of Little Rock for the following information: Her father, W.F. Lindaman, whose

signature appears on the note shown here, was appointed Conservator when the bank was placed in Conservatorship on March 31, 1933, and held that position until the bank was placed into receivership. The bank issued only 792 - \$20 Type-I notes. This is the first such note to surface and was in a recent Lyn Knight Sale of notes from the Amon Carter collection. (This note will appear in Supplement XIII.)

Arly has also furnished us with details regarding the bank structure. It was constructed at the time the bank was established in 1906 and now houses a laundromat on the first floor and professional offices on the floor above. The remaining clue that a bank occupied the structure is the bank title—"First National Bank"—inscribed in the stone panel above the arched doorway, and long since partially obliterated with the passing of time, but still visible with a little imagination.

Little Rock is looking forward to 1984 when it will be celebrating its centennial! Our congratulations on their accomplishment!

Bunco, Bogus and Bank Robbin'

A Sorry Record Compiled by BARRY WEXLER, SPMC #5000

"Found A Counterfeit Cave"

Henry S. Gloe, an Orangeville (N.Y.) farmer, while remodeling his house, discovered a cave under the foundation which years ago had been the headquarters of a band of counterfeiters. On one side of the cave was a large collection of moulds, some made of metal and others of plaster of paris, while sheets of hammered metal the size of silver dollars, half dollars, quarter, and dimes were scattered around the floor. All moulds bore the date 1853, and it is believed by the old Wyoming County settlers that the cave and outfit were left by a man named Weaver, who fifty years ago had resided in that section, and was known as a counterfeiter of great skill and cunning. (November, 1902, No. 11, "Dickerman's Counterfeit Journal.")

On the lighter side, this joke, also from the November 1902 edition:

"A Frank Confession"

An ambitious Philadelphian who wished to start in business for himself applied to a wholesale woolen merchant and obtained credit for \$400. The salesman asked him what he manufactured.

"I mek pants," he replied.

"How do you want to buy these goods?"

"The best vey I can," was the answer.

"How will you pay for them?"

"Vell, I gif you my note for four mont's."

"Is your note good?"

The buyer looked around, winked to the salesman, and put his finger on his nose. "My vriend," he said, with the air of one who is about to impart a confidence, "if my note vas goot, I vould make notes, not pants!"

American Bank Note Engravers of the State Bank Note Era

Brief Biographies

by C. JOHN FERRERI

WHO were the artists whose work we so admire? Where did they come from? When did they live? What were their achievements?

At some point during a collector's life he must wonder about these things, and more. With this listing I hope to answer some of the questions that I am sure many of us have had tucked away for future attention.

The one overriding reason why people collect anything must be its beauty. Artists must excel at beauty and engravers must be good artists. The product of their toil is what we as collectors hold dear.

No doubt there were more engravers in the bank note business of the state note era than are listed here but the information on them has either been lost in obscurity or unavailable to this compiler despite diligent research.

Some painters went on to become bank note engravers and some bank note engravers went on to become more famous as painters. Often children, siblings or spouses of the engraver followed his example and became engravers in their own right. Some of the sculptors who designed our coinage of the 19th century were also engravers who contributed to the manufacture of the plates.

Many of the engravers found it beneficial to join with others in the trade, forming associations and corporations, the most successful in terms of lineage being the American Bank Note Company of New York, which is still in business today.

Listed here are the names of state bank note engravers along with some pertinent information which should help us understand and appreciate their work a little better. The names of engravers or lithographers of merchant scrip only should be compiled separately and do not appear in this listing.

ADAMS, WILLIAM (?). In association with an engraver named Baldwin he produced plates out of New York City. Did a fair amount of bank note work but information on both these gentlemen is sparse.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM G. Born 1823 in Montgomery County, Penn. He was a pupil of Longacre in Philadelphia. Devoted a part time of his life to the engraving of banknotes.

BALCH, VISTUS. Born in Williamstown, Mass. in 1799; died in Johnstown, N.Y. in 1884. He was in partnership with Samuel Stiles in Utica, N.Y.

BALD, J. DORSEY. One of the first trustees of American Bank Note Co. Was a partner in the Bald, Cousland Co.

BALDWIN, GEORGE D. 1823-1869. In association with an engraver named Adams out of New York City. See above.

BANNISTER, JAMES. 1821-1900. Born in England. Was apprenticed to the company of A.L. Dick of New York. His main concern was engraving portraits for book illustrations but he also did bank note engraving.

BARBER, JOHN WARNER. Born in 1798 in Windsor, Conn. Died in 1885. He was apprenticed to Abner Reed and probably did bank note engravings for his firm.

BOGARDUS, JAMES. Born 1800 in Catskill, N.Y. He invented a machine for producing bank notes from separate dies. Died in 1874.

CARPENTER, SAMUEL H. 1800-1870. In 1854 he was associated with Charles Toppan to form the Toppan, Carpenter & Co. firm.

CASILEAR, JOHN W. Born in New York, 1811; died, 1893. Was apprenticed at 15 years of age to Peter Maverick, where he became an excellent line engraver. He also studied bank note engraving under A.B. Durand. Went on to become a landscape painter of good reputation. Became an associate and then full Academician of the National Academy in 1851.

CLARK, ASAHIEL. 1800-1836(?). Born in Cooperstown, N.Y. Associated with Ralph Rawdon, forming Rawdon, Clark & Co. of Albany, N.Y.

CLARK, JAMES. Worked for an establishment at 67 Broadway, New York City in 1840, engraving bank notes, etc.

COUSLAND, WILLIAM. 1825-1856(?). Worked in association with J. Dorsey Bald about 1853 under the name of Bald, Cousland & Co. New York & Philadelphia.

CUSHMAN, GEORGE H. Born at Windham, Connecticut in 1814, died in Jersey City, N.J., 1876. He was a pupil of Asaph Willard, an engraver in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Willard was an active member of the Graphic Banknote Co. in Hartford and we can assume that George Cushman lent his talents to that firm.

DAGGETT, ALFRED. Born in New Haven, Conn. in 1799 and died there in 1872. He was a line engraver of portraits and bank note vignettes.

DANFORTH, MOSELY ISAAC. Born in Hartford, Conn. in 1800; died in New York in 1862. He was apprenticed to Asaph Willard of the Graphic Banknote Co. in Hartford. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in 1826. He was associated in business with many of his colleagues and was vice-president of American Bank Note Co. at the time of this death.

DARLING, CHARLES C. —1837(?). Was for a short time associated with one of the Jocelyns producing bank note plates in Connecticut.

DELNOCE, LUIGI. 1822-1890. Born in Italy, died in New York. Worked producing book illustrations but chiefly engaged in bank note work.

DOOLITTLE, AMOS. Born in Cheshire, Conn., 1754; died in New Haven, Conn., 1832. He was credited with producing many of the primitive bank note engravings of the late 1700's and early 1800's. Famous for engraving on copper the battles of Lexington and Concord while serving in the Revolutionary Army.

DRAPER, JOHN. 1770-1865(?). An apprentice of Robert Scot of Philadelphia. He was associated with many other engravers from 1810 through 1861 under various firm names.

DUNNELL, E.G. He was an excellent landscape engraver and was by 1847 employed with the firm Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. He soon left the field of engraving for the pulpit.

DURAND, ASHER BROWN. Born in Jefferson, N.J., 1796; died in South Orange, N.J., 1886. He was an apprentice to Peter Maverick and in 1817 became a partner of his preceptor, forming the company of Maverick and Durand. His talent in line engraving was evidenced in his engraving of the "Declaration of Independence" after the painting of John Trumbull. Formed a bank note company with his brother Cyrus and another with Joseph Perkins. He left engraving for the brush and palette and became quite famous as an American painter.

DURAND, CYRUS. Born in Jefferson, N.J., 1787; died at Irvington, N.J., 1868. He was the elder brother of Asher B. He was mostly a mechanic and produced a machine for Peter Maverick for ruling straight and wavy lines for bank note work. He was also credited with making the first geometric lathe in America. His life was devoted to invention and perfection of machinery used in bank note production. He was also a partner with his brother under the name of A.B. & C. Durand.

DUTHIE, JAMES. 1825-1876(?). He was a business partner with John E. Gavit about 1849. Born and educated in England, he was more famous for his book illustrations.

EDMUNDS, FRANCIS W. 1806-1863. For a short time in 1858 was a partner in the firm of Edmunds, Jones & Smillie. This firm, shortly after starting up, joined the association of the American Bank Note Co.

EDSON, TRACY. 1809-1881. He was a member of the Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson firm, which soon became associated with American Bank Note. Because of his administrative skills he eventually became its president.

FAIRMAN, GIDEON. Born in Newton, Conn., 1774; died in Philadelphia in 1827. He opened an office in Albany in 1796 but in 1810 moved to Philadelphia for the formation of the Murray, Draper and Fairman Co. Like many engravers he was in partnership with other engravers also at different times.

FAIRMAN, RICHARD. 1788-1821. He was the brother of Gideon and worked for a time for his brother's firm.

GAVIT, JOHN. Born in New York in 1817; died at Stockbridge, Mass., 1874. Learned the bank note engraving business in Albany, N.Y. In 1855, he assisted in the formation of American Bank Note Co. He was elected president of this company in 1866 and held that position until his death. About 1849, he was in business with James Duthie.

GOLDTHWAIT, G.H. This man apparently was working as a bank note engraver in Boston in 1842.

GOODHALL, ALBERT GALLATIN. Born in Montgomery, Ala., 1826; died in New York in 1887. He learned copperplate engraving in Havana in 1844. He moved to Philadelphia in 1848 and began engraving bank notes on steel. Eventually became a trustee of the American Bank Note Co.

HALBERT, AUGUST. He was a nephew and probably pupil of J.F.E. Prud'homme. At about 1835, he was working for Harper

Bros. in New York. By 1838, he was employed by the firm of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. His specialty was line engraving.

HALL, GEORGE R. Born in London in 1818; died in 1858(?). He was the brother of H.B. Hall, Sr. and was also his pupil. He came to New York in 1854 and was employed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co.

HALL, PETER. Born in Birmingham, England in 1828; died in Brooklyn, N.Y. in 1892 or 1895. He came to the United States in 1849 and learned to engrave while employed at American Bank Note Co. His specialty was script engraving. He was also a talented engraver in the stipple method.

HAMLIN, WILLIAM. He was born in Providence, R.I. in 1772 and died there in 1869. He was established as a manufacturer and repairer of sextants and quadrants and other nautical instruments. He was self-taught and his work was primitive but filled a need at that time. He was an admirer of George Washington and consequently some of his best plates have him for their subject.

HAMMOND, J.T. He was a good line engraver of landscapes and subject plates in 1839 and was employed in Philadelphia. He later moved to St. Louis, Mo. He evidently was a partner in the engraving firm of Woodruff and Hammond, producing plates for many mid-western banks.

HANKS, O.G. 1821-1879(?). Born in Troy, N.Y. He was a capital line engraver of both portraits and landscapes. He studied with the firm of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch in New York.

HARRIS, JAMES. A line engraver working in New York. This was probably the person who was in partnership with Alfred Sealey, engraving bank note plates in New York City.

HARRISON, CHARLES. In 1840, he was working as a letter engraver in New York and for many years worked as an engraver for American Bank Note Co.

HARRISON, DAVID B. He was a bank note engraver for many years in the employ of American Bank Note Co. He continued to engrave until 90 years of age.

HARRISON, RICHARD G. He was a line engraver who was probably one of several sons of William Harrison, Sr. who came to Philadelphia in 1794. He was engraving book plates before entering the bank note field. After 1822, he is called "bank note engraver" in the Philadelphia directories.

HARRISON, WILLIAM. Born in England, died in Philadelphia, 1803. He was the grandson of John Harrison who invented the chronometer. He learned engraving in London and for a while was employed by the Bank of England. In 1794, he came to Philadelphia to engrave for the Bank of Pennsylvania.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, JR. He was a son of the previously mentioned William Harrison. He was an engraver in both the line and stipple manner during the early 1800's and was most likely employed by the bank note companies.

HARRISON, WILLIAM F. He was an excellent letter engraver and was employed by various bank note companies 1831-40.

HATCH, GEORGE W. 1804-1866. Born in western New York, died at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. He was one of the first students in the National Academy of Design in 1826. He was also a pupil of Asher B. Durand. He was a good line engraver and was drawing and engraving vignettes in Albany and New York City. Many of his bank

note engravings are signed. He eventually became president of American Bank Note Co. in 1863.

HAY, De WITT CLINTON. 1819-1887. Born near Saratoga, N.Y. In 1850, he was an apprentice with the firm Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Smillie in New York. Eventually he became a partner in the firm of Wellstood, Hanks, Hay & Whiting.

HEATH, CHARLES. He is credited with engraving the first notes to be issued by a private bank in America. This was the Bank of North America of Philadelphia. He worked in the 1790's.

HINSCHELWOOD, ROBERT. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1812; died 1891. He came to the U.S. about 1835 and was employed as a landscape engraver by Harpers and other New York publishers. He also worked in Cincinnati about 1855 and later became employed by the Continental Bank Note Co. of New York. He married a sister of James Smillie, another bank note engraver, and some of his plates are engraved after Smillie's drawings.

HORTON, (?). Probably came from Providence. He was an engraver of portraits and views. About 1830-35 was employed in Philadelphia and Baltimore for various publishers. He also engraved for book publishers in Providence as early as 1823. His primitive engravings are in evidence on some issues of notes issued in the New England area.

HOUSE, T. He was a banknote engraver employed chiefly by the Boston concerns. He was at work as early as 1836. He died about 1865.

HUFTY, SAMUEL. 1800-1853(?). Worked during the 1840's and was in association with Mosely Danforth during most of his bank note engraving career.

JOCELYN, NATHANIEL. Born in New Haven, Conn. in 1796; died there in 1891. He was the son of a watchmaker. He was an apprentice engraver at 18 years of age and at 21 entered into partnership with Tisdale, Danforth & Willard in the Hartford Graphic and Banknote Engraving Co. Later with Mr. Danforth he founded the National Banknote Engraving Co. He also worked with his brother Simeon S. and executed quite a number of plates under the name of N. & S.S. Jocelyn. Eventually he tired of engraving and became a portrait painter. He was made an Academician of the National Academy on May 13, 1846.

JOCELYN, SIMEON S. Born in New Haven, Conn. in 1799; died at Tarrytown, N.Y. in 1879. His specialty was line portraits. He engraved drawings of his brother Nathaniel and entered into business with him in 1827 under the name of N. & S.S. Jocelyn. He was also associated with S.B. Munson as bank note engravers.

JONES, ALFRED. Born in Liverpool, England in 1819. He was accidentally killed in New York in 1900. In 1834, he was apprenticed to the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of Albany, N.Y. He later became a partner in the firm of Edmonds, Jones & Smillie. He was made an Academician of the National Academy in 1851. As a line engraver he had few, if any, superiors in this country.

KEARNY, FRANCIS. Born in Perth Amboy, N.J. about 1780. He was a student of Peter Maverick in New York. He did considerable work in line, stipple and aquatint. He became a member of the firm of Tanner, Vallance, Kearney & Co. of Philadelphia about 1823.

LENEY, WILLIAM SATCHWELL. Born in London, England, 1769; died at Longue Pointe, Canada, 1831. He was a pupil of the well-known English engraver Peltro W. Tompkins and his work bears evidence of careful training in the art of stipple engraving. He

came to the U.S. in 1805 and is most likely the engraver associated with William Rollinson, turning out bank note plates in the 1820's.

LONGACRE, JAMES BARTON. Born in Delaware County, Penn. in 1794; died in Philadelphia in 1869. He was taught to engrave by George Murray in Philadelphia. He was a noted engraver in the stipple manner. He was also the designer of the U.S. Indian cent in 1864. He became a partner in the firm of Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. in 1837; bank note plates were their main concern.

MAJOR, JAMES PARSONS. Born at Frome, Somersetshire, England in 1818; died at Somerville N.J., 1900. He came to the United States as a bank note engraver in 1830. For over 55 years he was in charge of the engraving and modeling department of what is now the American Bank Note Co.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM EDGAR. Born in New York in 1837; died there in 1906. He was employed by American Bank Note in 1858 but subsequently went on to painting. He was distinguished by having engraved many famous personalities, including Lincoln, Longfellow, Grant, Sherman and Theodore Roosevelt.

MASON, D.H. The Philadelphia directories of 1805-18 listed D.H. Mason as a music engraver. In 1816, he executed bank note engravings for the firm of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. He was also an architect.

MAVERICK, PETER. Born in New York in 1780; died there in 1831. He was son and pupil of Peter Rushton Maverick, one of the early engravers of New York. Sometime after 1802, he was practicing in Newark, N.J. and was the preceptor of Asher B. Durand. In 1817, they formed a partnership. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in 1826. Peter was from a family of engravers. He had two daughters, a brother, son and father in the business.

MUNSON, SAMUEL B. Born in Connecticut in 1806; died in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1880 (1850?). In 1830-35, he was engraving in association with S.S. Jocelyn in New Haven. In 1836, he moved to Cincinnati as part of the firm Doolittle and Munson.

MURRAY, G. Born in Scotland (1770?); died in Philadelphia in 1822. He was a pupil of the British engraver, Anker Smith. In 1810, he organized the bank note and general engraving firm of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co.

NEWCOMB, D. This name as engraver appears on vignettes on title pages of books published in Boston in 1820. Judging by his work, he was probably one of the bank note engravers then in business in Boston.

NICHOLS, FREDERICK B. Born in Bridgeport, Conn. in 1824; died sometime after 1906. He learned engraving with the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Smillie, the last mentioned being his chief instructor. In 1848, he invented a process for relief engraving.

ORMSBY, WATERMAN LILLY. Born in Hampton, Windham County, Connecticut in 1809; died in Brooklyn, N.Y. in 1883. He was a student in the National Academy of Design in 1829. He was engraving on his own soon after. Having a mechanical mind, he invented a ruling machine, a transfer press, and a gammagraph, all useful tools in bank note engraving. He was a champion of the single vignette method of engraving particular denominations of bank notes so as to foil counterfeiting. This method is in evidence on many of his bank note plates.

OURDAN, JOSEPH PROSPER. Born in New York City in 1828; died in Washington, D.C. in 1881. He served his apprenticeship under W.L. Ormsby in New York. Joseph taught his father Joseph

James how to engrave, who in turn found employment with the United States Treasury Dept. He was employed at one time or another by the Continental and National Bank Note Companies of New York and the American Bank Note Co. of Philadelphia.

PACKARD, RAWSON. In 1839, he was engraving and in partnership with the firm of Hall, Packard & Cushman.

PARADISE, JOHN WESLEY. Born in New Jersey in 1809; died in New York in 1862. He was a pupil of Asher B. Durand and became an admirable line engraver of portraits. He was one of the founders of the National Academy in 1826. He was chiefly employed as a bank note engraver.

PEASE, JOSEPH IVES. Born in Norfolk, Conn. in 1809; died in Salisbury, Conn. in 1883. He was the inventor of a power loom and a propeller for boats. He was an apprentice with the Hartford engraver Oliver Pelton. He devoted the later portion of his life to bank note engraving.

PELTON, OLIVER. Born in Portland, Conn. in 1798; died at East Hartford, Conn. in 1882. He was first a pupil and then partner of Abner Reed in Hartford. In 1827, he was established in business in Boston and in 1836, the firm of Terry & Pelton was in business engraving bank notes in the same city. His specialty was line engraving of portraits.

PERKINS, JACOB. Born in Newburyport, Mass. in 1776; died in London, England in 1849. He was actually a silversmith and made the dies for the Massachusetts copper coinage of 1787. He was somewhat an engraver but more accurately an inventor of bank note plate machinery and production methods. He made practical the use of steel in place of copper for bank note plates, thereby lengthening their useful life. He also helped in developing a method of duplicating engraved steel plates, the process being called "siderography." His most notable invention as far as collectors are concerned was the stereotype steel plate.

PERKINS, JOSEPH. Born in Unity, N.H. in 1788; died in New York City in 1842. In 1818, he trained in Philadelphia to learn script engraving. In 1825 he went into partnership with Asher B. Durand in the bank note engraving firm of Durand, Perkins & Co.

PRUD'HOMME, JOHN FRANCIS EUGENE. Born on the island of Saint Thomas, West Indies in 1800; died in Georgetown, D.C. in 1892. He was an engraver of portraits in stipple. In 1852, he became interested in bank note engraving and after 1869 was employed by the Treasury Department.

PURCELL, EDWARD. 1810-1860(?). Was a partner in the firm of Jocelyn & Purcell about 1850.

RAWDON, FREEMAN. Born in Tolland, Conn. in 1804; died 1859. He was the pupil of his brother Ralph Rawdon, then an engraver in Albany, N.Y. He was the Rawdon of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch and Rawdon, Wright & Co.

RAWDON, RALPH. 1790-1860(?). In 1813, he was engraving in Cheshire, Conn. About 1816, he moved to Albany, N.Y. and with his brother Freeman and Asaph Willard went into the bank note and general engraving business.

REED, ABNER. Born in East Windsor, Conn. in 1771; died in Toledo, Ohio in 1866. He was apprenticed to a saddle maker and started his engraving career working on the metal name plates on saddles. In 1803, he settled in Hartford, Conn. He was one of the earliest bank note engravers in this country and produced plates for both U.S. and Canadian banks. He engraved the plates for the Hart-

ford Bank in 1792. Among the apprentices in his employ were Asaph Willard, Oliver Pelton, Alfred Daggett, Vistus Balch and William Phelps, a plate printer.

RICE, JAMES R. Born in Syracuse, N.Y. in 1824. He studied engraving under his brother W.W. Rice of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co. of New York in 1846.

RICE, W.W. 1820-1860(?). He was an engraver of portraits and subject plates of the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co. of New York.

ROLLINSON, WILLIAM. Born in Dudley, Staffordshire, England in 1762 or 1772; died in New York in 1842. He was probably a silversmith and learned to engrave on plate. It is said he was the engraver who ornamented the silver buttons on the coat worn by Washington at his inauguration as President. He is most likely the engraver who was associated with William Satchwell Leney under the firm name of Leney and Rollinson.

ROST, CHRISTIAN. 1824-1896. Born in Germany, studied in Paris and London. By 1860 he was a well-known engraver in New York and about the same time became employed at American Bank Note Co. One of his engravings appears as the main vignette on the notes of the Lewiston Falls Bank of Maine. The scene is of the falls at Lewiston.

SEALY, ALFRED. Born in the United States and is said to have died in Canada about 1862. He was a line engraver and devoted most of his later life to bank note work.

SMILLIE, JAMES. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1807; died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. in 1885. Came to New York in 1829, and in 1851 became an Academician of the National Academy. He excelled as a line engraver of landscapes. From 1861, he devoted his time solely to bank note engraving. He had two sons and a brother who were also in this line of work.

SMILLIE, JAMES DAVID. Born in New York in 1833; died in 1909. He was a son of James Smillie and taught by him. He was a founder of the New York Etching Club and was made an Academician of the National Academy in 1876. His principal specialty was bank note engraving but he also produced general work.

SMILLIE, WILLIAM CUMMING. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1813; died in 1908. He was connected with several bank note companies, the last of which, Edmunds, Jones & Smillie, was later absorbed by American Bank Note Co. In 1866, he secured a contract to engrave the paper currency of the Canadian government and established a bank note company in Ottawa.

SMILLIE, WILLIAM MAIN. Born in New York in 1835; died there in 1888. He was a son of James Smillie and was known as an expert letter engraver. He was long employed by one of the firms that in 1857 merged into the American Bank Note Co. In 1880, he became vice-president of that firm.

SMITH, GEORGE GIRDLER. Born at Danvers, Mass. about 1799; died in Boston about 1858. He was probably a pupil of Able Bowen, the Boston engraver. Sometime after 1830, he was engaged in the bank note engraving business with Terry and Pelton, and when that firm was absorbed by another he went back into the general engraving field. He was an engraver in both the line and stipple manner.

SPENCER, ASA. Born in New England in 1790(?); died in England in 1847 (1853?). In 1815, he was a member of the bank note engraving firm of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. He invented a process of applying lathework to bank note engravings. He also had a hand

in developing a technique known as "medallion engraving." He later on was in partnership with the firms of Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Co.; Underwood, Bald, Spencer, & Hufty; Danforth, Bald, Spencer & Hufty; and Danforth, Spencer & Hufty.

STEEL, JAMES W. Born in Philadelphia, Penn. in 1799; died there in 1879. He was a pupil of George Murray and for a time was engaged in the bank note engraving business for Tanner, Vallance, Kearney & Co.

STILES, SAMUEL. Born in East Windsor, Conn. in 1796; died in New York in 1861. He served his apprenticeship as an engraver with Abner Reed and for a while engraved plates under the name of Reed & Stiles sc. In 1824, he moved to Utica, N.Y. and formed a general engraving business with Vistus Balch. He was also at one time a partner in the firm of Stiles, Sherman & Smith.

TANNER, BENJAMIN. Born in New York, 1775; died in Baltimore, Md., 1848. He was possibly a pupil of Peter R. Maverick. In 1816-24, he was a member of the firm of Tanner, Vallance, Kearney & Co. He was both a line and stipple engraver.

TANNER, HENRY S. Born in New York City in 1786; died there in 1858. Although he was an engraver of maps and charts, he invented a process of bank note engraving which was intended to increase the difficulty of counterfeiting.

TERRY, W.D. In 1836, in connection with Oliver Pelton, he formed the Boston Banknote Co. This firm also did general engraving. Some of his early work was signed at Providence, R.I.

TIEBOUT, CORNELIUS. Born about 1770 in New York; died in Kentucky about 1830. He learned the basics of engraving in New York but went to London to seek instruction under more able masters. He excelled in the stipple manner of engraving.

TISDALE, ELKANAH. Born in Lebanon, Conn. about 1771; died sometime after 1825 (1835?). He practiced engraving in Hartford, Conn. until about 1825. During this time he became a member of the firm, Graphic Banknote Co., where he worked as a designer of vignettes rather than an engraver.

TOPPAN, CHARLES. Born in Newburyport, Mass. in 1796; died sometime after 1868 (1874?). He was a pupil of Gideon Fairman. After the death of Fairman, he became a partner in the firm of Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co. This firm changed names a few more times and was then absorbed into the American Bank Note Co. Charles Toppan became president of American Bank Note Co. in 1858.

TUCKER, WILLIAM E. Born in Philadelphia in 1801; died there in 1857. He was a pupil of Francis Kearney in Philadelphia and also studied in England. He was an excellent engraver in line and stipple. He is most likely the person involved in the bank note firm of Woodruff & Tucker.

UNDERWOOD, THOMAS. Born about 1795; died at Lafayette, Ind. in 1849. He was a good bank note engraver and during his career was a partner in at least seven bank note engraving firms, all bearing his name.

VALLANCE, JOHN. Born in Scotland; died in Philadelphia in 1823. He was one of the founders of the Association of Artists in America. He was an excellent script engraver and was a member of the firm Tanner, Vallance, Kearney & Co. of Philadelphia. Some early bank notes bear his name.

WARREN, A. COOLIDGE. Born in Boston in 1819; died in New York in 1904. He was the son of Asa Warren, a portrait and minia-

ture painter. He served as apprentice under G.G. Smith, the Boston engraver. For a number of years he was employed by the New England Banknote Co. In 1863, he moved to New York and commenced work with the Continental Bank Note Co.

WELSH, CHARLES. 1820-1859(?). He was engraving bank notes in the early 1840's. He later became associated with John Draper. Subsequently his firm was absorbed by the American Bank Note Co.

WELLSTOOD, JOHN GEIKIE. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1813; died some time after 1880. He came to New York in 1830 and was employed by Rawdon, Wright & Co. In 1848, he formed the firm of Wellstood, Benson & Banks. This firm eventually merged with the American Bank Note Co.

WHITING, WILLIAM H. 1812-1861(?). Was engraving in 1852 with the firm of Wellstood, Hanks, Hay & Whiting. After one more name change this firm was merged with the American Bank Note Co.

WILLARD, ASAPH. He was in business in Albany, N.Y. as early as 1816. He was a member of the firms Willard and Rawdon and the Graphic Banknote Co.

WOODRUFF, WILLIAM. He was an adequate engraver in both line and stipple. After 1824, he moved to Cincinnati and was most likely the partner in the bank note engraving firm of Woodruff and Hammond.

WRIGHT, CHARLES CUSHING. Born 1800 in Damariscotta, Maine; died in New York in 1854. In 1824, he was associated with Asher B. Durand in New York engraving medals to be awarded by national and state governments. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in 1826. He was most likely the partner in Durand, Wright & Co. and Wright and Prentiss, both bank note engraving firms.

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 Personal archives.

A-Z Financial Americana Issues 20-Page Price List

Nineteenth and early twentieth century checks are featured in the newly released 20-page price list of A-Z Financial Americana, 1416 So. Big Bend Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63117.

There are several pages of better imprinted revenue stamped checks, which range in price from a few dollars to \$75.00. The remainder consists of checks with interesting and historic vignettes of many different types and periods. A detailed description is given of each item, to aid the beginning and advanced collector. There are approximately 450 different checks in the list. Copies are available for \$1.00 from the address above.

The African Ostrich Farm and Feather Company

by EDWARD SCHUMAN

EXOTIC ostrich feathers have been used for many purposes. In primitive Africa, they were highly prized and valued. In collections of odd and curious money, ostrich feathers as well as other rare feathers have been classified. While making money was the aim of the African Ostrich Farm and Feather Company, there is another story about it worth reading.

The author is president of the P.R. Schuman Duster Co., Inc., dealers in feathers and manufacturers of feather

dusters. The firm was founded in 1907 by Philip R. Schuman, who remained active in the firm until he died in March of 1983 at the age of 93. My father had often mentioned the time that he, along with many others in the feather business, had hoped to strike it rich, not with a gold or silver mine, but with a feather farm.

At one time, ostrich birds flourished throughout Africa. While in the wild or untamed state, they roamed throughout the continent. Similar to the American buffalo or bison, they

African Ostrich Farm and Feather Company



W. H. HILE, PRESIDENT
HON. GEO. W. OSTER, VICE PRESIDENT
JAS. E. TEPLE, SECRETARY
A. N. YOST, TREASURER

BLOOMSBURG, PA., July 24, 1913.

Mr. P. H. Updegrave,
Valley View, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

We have your application for 50 shares of stock, together with cash to cover the same and herewith enclose your receipt, thanking you very much for this payment.

We also enclose stock certificate. Please sign the enclosed stock certificate receipt and return to us for filing.

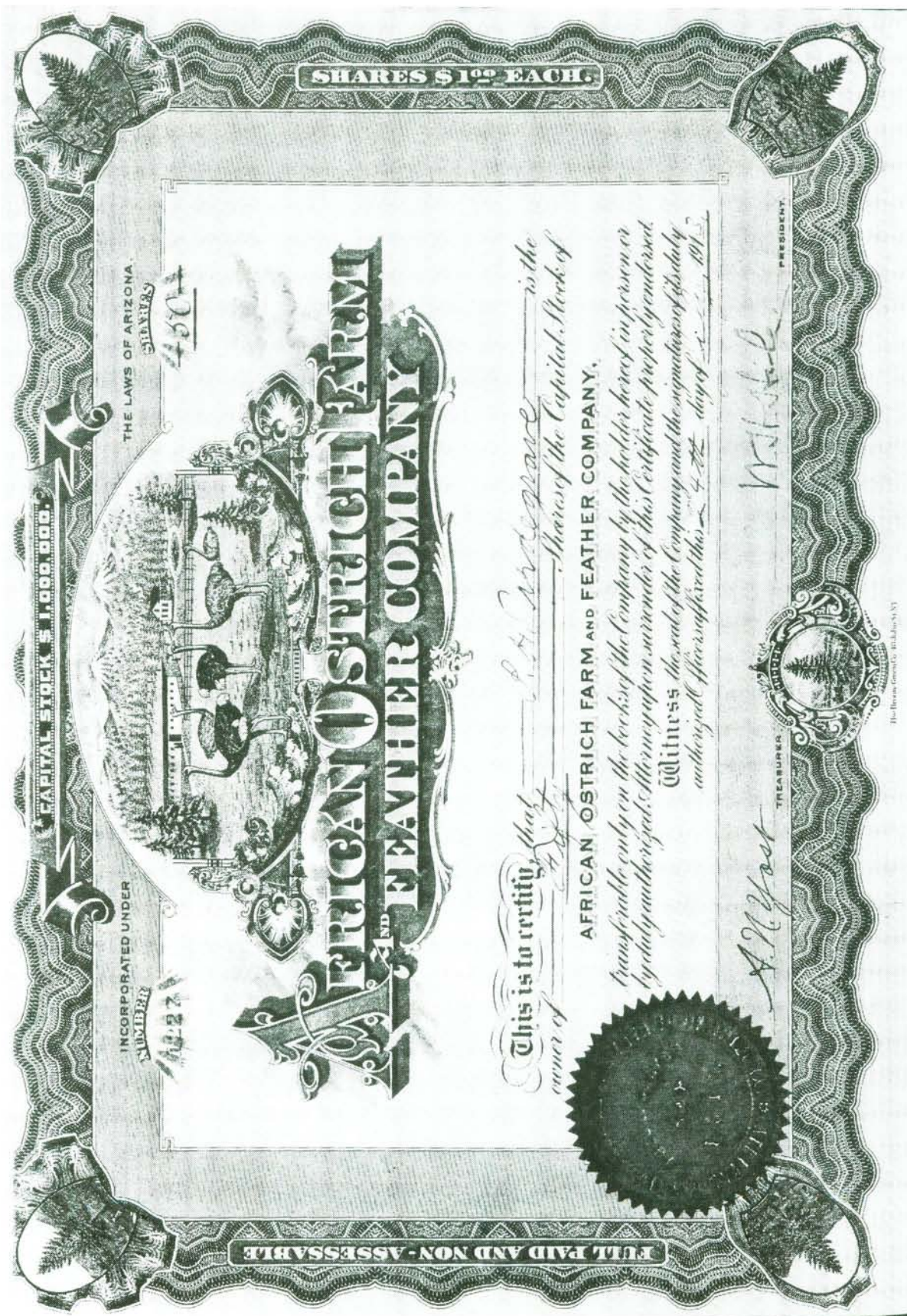
We hope you can make a trip up this way in the near future and see what a splendid proposition you have obtained. All those who do come, go away very well pleased and very often increase their holdings. We wish to congratulate you upon securing this excellent investment while you can obtain it at the present low price, for we expect future advances without notice and if you have any friends who are considering this investment, please tell them to act promptly.

Yours very truly,

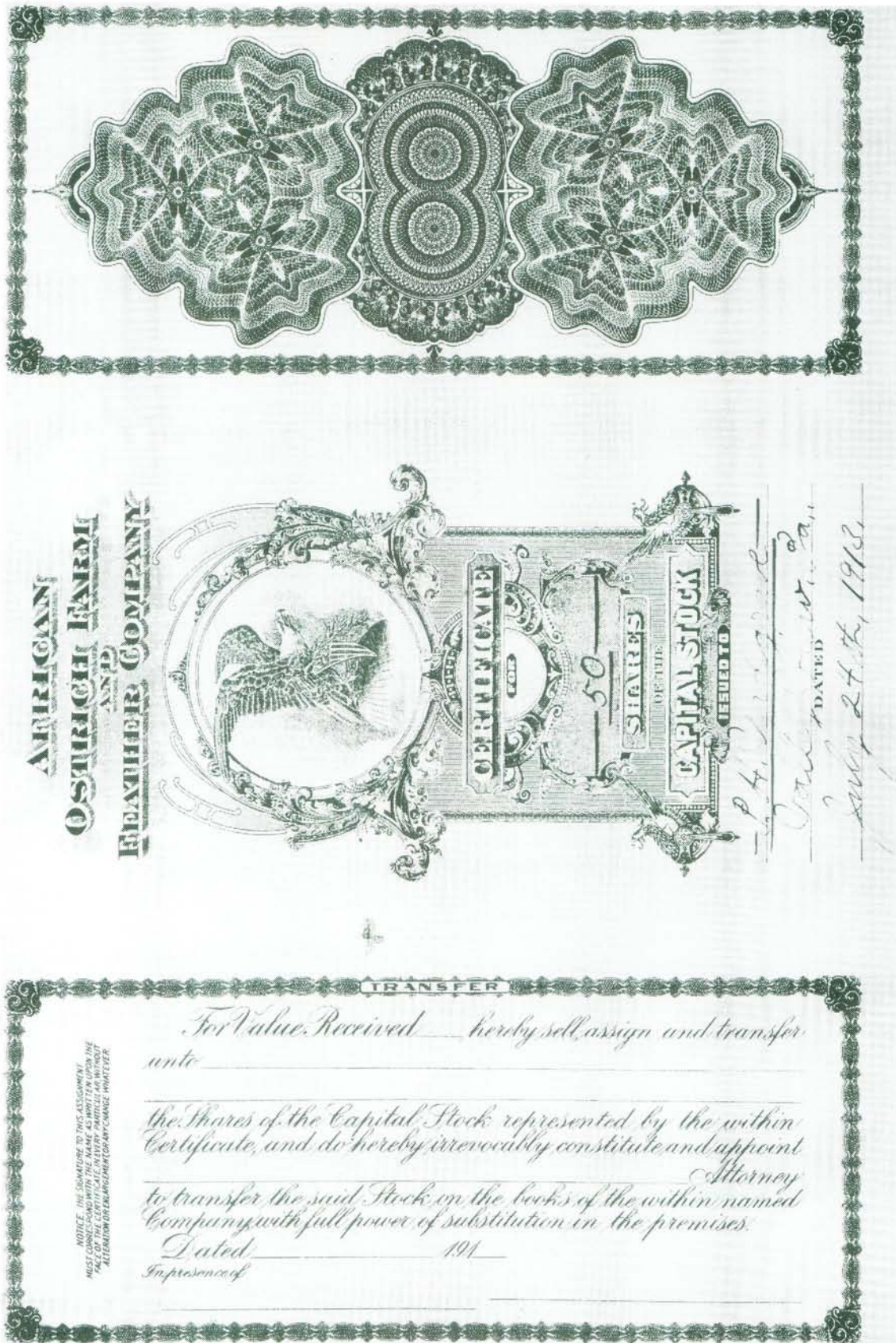
AFRICAN OSTRICH FARM & FEATHER CO.

Jas. E. Teple,
SECRETARY.

JET/MM



Stock certificate of the African Ostrich Farm and Feather Company.



Reverse side of stock certificate.

were hunted and slaughtered for the meat until they disappeared from almost every region of the world, except in the Oudtshoorn District near Capetown in South Africa. Since 1875, the birds have been raised on farms, with the feathers painlessly taken semi-annually.

In the early years of the 20th century, ladies' fashions demanded large ostrich plumes for millinery purposes. A lady would not think of going out doors without her hat, and every hat had to have a large ostrich plume. It was at the height of the Empress Eugenie style, named after the wife of Napoleon III, whose wearing habits were copied by the masses. My father would speak of people coming to his factory, buying feather dusters made of ostrich feathers, and ripping out the feathers for fashion purposes. An ostrich feather plume could be pawned for \$20—which was several weeks' wages for the average worker in those times.

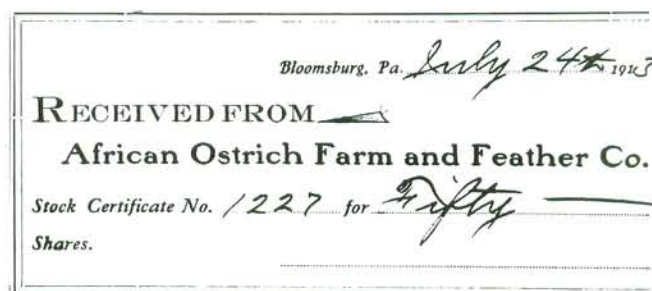
William H. Hile was a famous world traveler and author. In 1912, he published a book *The Ostrich for the Defence* in which he advocated the commercial farming of ostrich birds in the United States as a new industry. He finally was able to purchase several dozen of these giant birds and bring them to California in the hopes of starting an ostrich farm. For some reasons, the birds would not thrive in the climate and Hile was advised to bring them east. He purchased 150 acres in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, near the town of Bloomsburg, and established his farm. His idea was that the birds would provide meat and eggs for eating, and plumes for the fashion and feather duster trades.

The ostriches did well, but there were problems getting the eggs, nearly six inches in diameter, to hatch. Steampipes in the ground to increase the ground temperature was one solution which met with spotty success. Finally a barber in a nearby town, who was an expert on the hatching process of duck eggs, figured out a way to hatch ostrich eggs.

A long-prominent Columbia County historian, Edwin A. Barton, recalled the ostrich farm. It was, he said, the object of excursion trains from Sunbury, Williamsport, and Scranton, which carried thousands of people who had paid 25 cents each to see the giant birds. While at the farm, the tourists bought plumes, feather dusters, and partook of the ostrich eggs and meat. With the outbreak of World War I, styles changed, and the huge ostrich plumes which for years had been the vogue with fashionable women were no longer in demand. It was this factor that caused the company to fail after only a few years.

As business dropped off, and people stopped coming to view the birds, the flock was left to dwindle. The last bird was owned by a local tavern keeper who kept the bird in a pen at his home and used the giant eggs for tremendous omelettes. Finally, the local health officer, after receiving a complaint, ordered the disposal of the bird, which was butchered and said to have provided over 200 pounds of fairly good meat.

The certificate numbered 1227 shown here is for 50 shares valued at \$1.00 each, purchased by a P.H. Updegrave July 24, 1913. It is a quite ornate certificate, having a vignette of the ostrich farm showing five of the ostrich birds. It is signed by William H. Hile as president, and A.N. Yost as treasurer. There is also a receipt covering the purchase, as well as a personal letter to Mr. Updegrave complimenting him on his good judgment in purchasing stock in the company, as well as asking him to recommend it to his friends.



Receipt for stock purchase in the company.

I do not recall the amount invested by my father in this company, nor could I ever locate the certificate of purchase. It probably was thrown out years and years ago in disgust with all the other poor investments.

My occupation is quite unusual. It stumped the experts on "What's My Line" years ago. Many of my numismatic friends kid me about being a feather merchant and such. When Grover Criswell telephoned me to say he had something that I had to have, he was surprised that I knew so much about the company. I had everything but the certificate.

Ostrich products are again in vogue. The leather is used in high fashioned and very expensive ladies shoes, handbags, belts and wallets. Ostrich feather boas are used on stage. Most every sultry songstress has a large feather boa draped over her shoulder. The dress trade, as well, uses ostrich trim. Many will recall the novelty hats sold at recent world's fairs using a large ostrich plume. The feather costs more than the hat.

I would imagine that if a proposition identical to the one presented to my father some 75 years ago were made today, the chance of success would be good. Who knows, one day perhaps they will be storming into our factory ripping apart the dusters for the feathers. Stranger things than this have happened.

Sycamore Coin Gallery & Jubilee Coins Announce Purchase of Illinois National Currency Collection

Sycamore Coin Gallery of Sycamore, Illinois and Jubilee Coins of Moline, Illinois, have announced joint purchase of the finest collection of Illinois National Currency ever assembled.

The collection of more than 500 pieces contains notes from 27 cities which are believed to be the only ones known from those cities. Included are National Currency notes from 90% of the cities in Illinois.

The collection contains six Original Charter one dollar notes, four "Lazy Deuces," and three Original fives. Eight 1875 Series notes are included. The 1880 Series is represented by no fewer than 26 Brown Backs, 19 Date Backs, and five Value Backs. An equally impressive selection of 1902 Third Charter notes is also available.

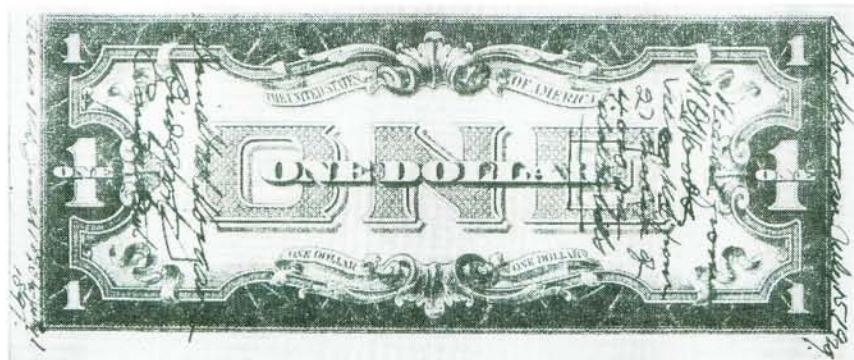
Also included are 10 notes with Serial Number 1, highlighted by an Original Charter one-dollar from Fairbury, and an 1882 Brown Back from Cairo.

Another feature of the collection is the assortment of nearly 100 different 1929 Type II Small Size notes from a variety of cities in the state, with at least six 14000 Charter numbers.

Interested collectors are invited to contact either Bob Rozycki at Sycamore Coin Gallery, 358 W. State Street, Sycamore, Illinois 60178 (815) 895-6669 or Al Hurry, Jubilee Coins, 1531 47th Avenue, Moline, Illinois 61265 (309) 797-1631.

The First Small "Ones"

by DAVID KLEIN



Inscription on back of A00004015A.

Daniel Nash Morgan, a greater Bridgeport, Connecticut native, was Treasurer of the United States between 1893 and 1897. His signature thus appears on the Educational Notes. An important, highly respected man, he continued to be interested in the paper money of the United States long after he was no longer in office.

An indication of his interest in paper money is the illustrated letter from W. O. Woods, who was Treasurer of the United States at the time the first, new, small-sized Silver Certificates were issued, in July of 1929. Woods was responding to Morgan's request for low-numbered notes.

Bureau records indicate that the first 4,000 numbers were used for uncut sheets, but only 11 or 12 of these are known to exist today. Some small amount of light can be shed on what transpired in 1929 by the actual notes which Woods sent to Morgan.

I have been fortunate enough to acquire five of the ten notes that were sent to him. These notes are serial numbered A00004012A, A00004013A, A00004015A, A00004016A, and A00004021A, and thus establish the range of the notes which were sent. Woods indicates in his letter that these were the lowest numbered notes available, and the lowest he had supplied "to anyone for personal reasons." This implies that low-numbered notes, or perhaps sheets, were given out for other reasons, perhaps, political or for public awareness of the new size and style.

Morgan gave the notes away, but only after he had either written on the back of them or autographed them, or both. On A00004012A he wrote, "D N Morgan July 15, 1929 from W.O. Woods Treas US in exchange." This matches up quite neatly to the writing in Morgan's handwriting on a registered article return receipt. At the bottom of the back of this document he wrote, "From U S Tr W. O. Woods 10 US notes sent . . . in exchange U. (S) Sil Certs." I wonder what notes Morgan sent as face payment? Perhaps, ten large-sized F40s?

On the second note, A00004013A, Morgan wrote, "Mrs. Mary Morgan, Bridgeport, Conn, July 15, 1929," but did not autograph it. Several years ago when I acquired this note from a local coin dealer, I did so because of the serial number. Until I found other notes from the group I didn't realize the true importance of the note.



The five Morgan notes.

On A00004015A Morgan became garrulous. He wrote, "D N Morgan July 15, 1929" at the right edge; "Received from W O Woods Treas US from 2 Packages of 4000 one dollar bills" over the "E" in ONE area; "Daniel Nash Morgan Bridgeport Connecticut" below the "O" in ONE area; and "Treas US June 1, 1893 to July 1, 1897," at the left edge. All of this writing appears at right angles to the printing of the note on this and all of the notes I have. If Morgan was



OFFICE OF
TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1929.

Dear Mr. Morgan:

In your letter of April 30th, you expressed a desire to procure ten one dollar bills of as low number as may be available. I am accordingly transmitting them to you. It is with regret that I find myself unable to forward lower numbers. There has been a great demand for the low numbered certificates and these I am sending you are the lowest the writer has sent to anyone whom he has supplied for personal reasons.

With kind regards and the expression of a hope that you may continue in good health and spirit, I am

Sincerely yours,

enclosures

Hon. Daniel N. Morgan,
P. O. Box 155,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Transmittal letter from W.O. Woods to D.N. Morgan.

correct, the notes were packaged in bricks similar to today's from the outset.

On A00004016A, Morgan wrote above the "E" in ONE, "For Mr. Albert A. Grinnell, Detroit, Michigan, July 15, 1929;" and below the O in ONE, "D N Morgan Treas US, June 1, 1893 to July 1, 1897." This one note involves three treasurers of the US (Tate, Woods, and Morgan) and one of the most renowned numismatic names of the century.

The last note of the group, A00004021A, has written in the right margin, "July 10, 1929" followed by an indecipherable something after which is, "Pa issued to W O Woods Treas US." This doesn't really make much sense as the notes weren't sent to Morgan until July 11, and everything the statement says seems backwards. Morgan's writing on the note continues above the "E" in ONE with "To in David E. Bunswish(?), Shelton, Connecticut, August 21, 1929;" and below the "O" in ONE, "D. N. Morgan, Treas of the US, June 1, 1893 to July 1, 1897." This last note is the only one which is not CU.

Morgan apparently gave out A00004012A through at least A00004016A on July 15, 1929, but didn't give out the last note until August 21, 1929. At this writing, I do not know what transpired with the five missing pieces of the puzzle, numbers A00004014A, A00004017A, A00004018A, A00004019A, and A00004020A.

The notes do give us a bit of insight into low-numbered, first block, 1928 Silver Certificates and a similar small fragment of knowledge about W. O. Woods, and more so about Daniel Nash Morgan.



New Jersey Notes Passed in North Dakota

"IF the grift works, work it." If that principle from the confidence man's handbook isn't in most books of quotations, it should be. For once a swindle proves effective, others in that form of occupation are sure to employ it for their own gain. The fact that an end comes and someone is charged with fraud seldom serves to deter the con man; certainly he will not be the one to be caught.

To prove that axiom, obsolete notes of \$1.00 and \$5.00 of The State Bank at New Brunswick, New Jersey, found ready circulation, for a time, several times in North Dakota. Incidents have been reported in *Paper Money* before,¹ but those did not reach the proportions of an earlier exposure of the game.

Four men of the "hobo type" struck Valley City, North Dakota, on June 25, 1903, and immediately set about adding to the commercial activity in town. Before they were arrested by Chief of Police Robert Burt they succeeded in spending about \$100 of obsolete currency notes of the State Bank at New Brunswick. Since the notes were quite different in style from any current United States money the question arises, "How could they be passed?" The answer was known immediately—the notes resembled Canadian chartered bank notes which had some currency in areas near the northern border, and the name New Brunswick suggested the Canadian province. If actual notes of The Bank of New Brunswick had little circulation in the West there was little chance for comparison, and the passer did not expect the receiver to read all the fine print which would reveal the fraud.

Chief Burt arrested J. B. Bates, Thomas Elliott, Leonard King and Joe Kobar, the persons identified by a dozen or more people as passers of the notes in Valley City. It was reported they were seen with from \$500 to \$600 worth of the notes, but when they were taken they had neither "counterfeit" nor good money. And they refused to make any statement. At the time of their arrest the four were camped about a mile south of the town along the Cheyenne River. A careful search of the area failed to reveal any hiding place of a supply of New Brunswick notes or the proceeds of the fraud. The New Jersey notes were passed for small purchases of food, tobacco or personal items, the greater amount being returned in good money.

Since the bright red backs of the bogus \$5.00 notes might have attracted attention to the bills, the men pasted two notes back to back. If the double thickness might seem to be a sure

giveaway, especially with the same face on both sides, perhaps the merchant thought he was receiving two notes accidentally stuck together while giving change for only one. That suggestion was never reported in the newspapers, however.

Chief Burt and Deputy United States Marshal Andrew S. Quist took the four accused to Fargo to appear before United States Commissioner Joseph A. Montgomery. In a newspaper interview Chief Burt said:

It would be pretty hard to tell just how much of this money was passed in Valley City. Just before leaving I asked the Landlord of a certain hotel if he had any \$5 bills. He opened his cash drawer, "No," he replied, "but I have quite a number of Canadian ones." I asked him to let me see them, and they were all counterfeits of the State Bank of New Brunswick style. He said that he had no idea where he got them, but thought that they were passed by local parties in settling small accounts. This leads me to believe that a large majority of the business people of the city were caught by these fellows and that the money was going the rounds for a number of days, without the slightest suspicion of the fact that it was no good.

A number of the bills were exhibited at the courthouse in Fargo and a reporter acknowledged that they closely resembled Canadian money and if only the ones had been passed the men might not have been apprehended. One of the dozen or so Valley City businessmen who traveled to Fargo to testify against the men said one of the Valley City banks had received several of the \$1 bills without question.

At the arraignment, U.S. Commissioner Montgomery and Attorney Engerud decided that the notes themselves posed no offense against federal law and dismissed the men. The federal authorities felt that the "queer" passed was money of the green goods man, and that it was sent to the state to some party who bit on the game. The men refused to say where they had got it.

Immediately upon their release by federal authorities, the four men were arrested on a state warrant charging them with forgery in the second degree. They were to be held in the Fargo jail until being returned to Barnes County and Valley City for trial; but it was decided to release all the men except Thomas Elliott, who appeared to be the ring leader. Elliott was described as a "smooth duck," about five feet eight inches in height, and weighing about 140 pounds. He said he was from Illinois and was bumming his way to Seattle when he met three other men in Valley City; he had never seen them before.

Notes Found In Fargo

The publicity attending the charge against Elliott and his group caused authorities in Fargo to begin an investigation in that city. The bills were circulating there too; but mostly ones; only one five was cited in the first report. The ticket seller at the ball park had several of the bills and saloon keepers across the river in Moorhead, Minnesota, cashed about \$25 worth of the stuff. A well-organized gang seemed to be covering the area with New Brunswick notes. It was learned the gang worked northern Minnesota about two weeks earlier and Grand Forks, North Dakota, was probably touched about the same time. The scope of the operation only came to light after the arrests in Valley City.



One-dollar State Bank at New Brunswick note which may have been used in the "green goods game."

A few days later newspapers informed their readers of the nature of the bills: that they had been issued before the [Civil] war by the State Bank of New Brunswick which had passed out of existence long since, that the bills had been known as red dog currency and had no value except as curiosities. It was estimated between \$50 and \$100 had been floated in Valley City; some of the victims did not admit receiving the bills so the actual amount was unknown.

Elliott in Jail

After his three associates were released in Fargo, Thomas Elliott was returned to Valley City and lodged in the county jail. At his appearance before Justice Smith he was held to the next session of district court, and bail was set at \$1,000. The charge was obtaining goods under false pretenses. Other reports of passing the alleged money implied that Elliott was part of a fairly large gang engaged in the activity in a number of cities.

After about a month Elliott decided he had had enough of the hospitality of Barnes County and attempted to leave jail through a wall on a Sunday afternoon. With a table knife fashioned into a saw and a couple of iron bars six or seven inches long, he went to work on the stonework. He had an opening almost large enough for him to pass through when Deputy Sheriff McFagden came around to serve supper. Elliott was placed in a cell and was expected to spend most of his time there until the day of his trial.

And there he stayed until September 14. Before his earlier escape attempt on July 26, Elliott had been allowed the liberty of the corridors, but later it was thought the cells would hold him. The cells were made of chilled steel bars about four inches apart, but in Elliott's cell a corner bar had been removed to admit a water pipe. The opening was covered with a steel plate about an eighth of an inch thick. Elliott cut through the plate, the cell's only vulnerable spot, and escaped into the corridor through an opening 6 3/4 inches by 11 inches. Out of the cell, he attacked the casing of one of the barred windows where he cut away the woodwork and broke through the masonry and stone work at the side of the bars. As a substitute for a crow bar he used a good-sized rod which had been used to suspend the heating pipes. Marks

indicated he had a small saw of good quality to cut his way from the cell, but where he obtained it was unknown.

Sheriff Oppgaard offered a \$25 reward for Elliott's arrest and promised an energetic effort to recapture the "dangerous crook," although there was only a minor charge against him.

The Grift Is Worked Again

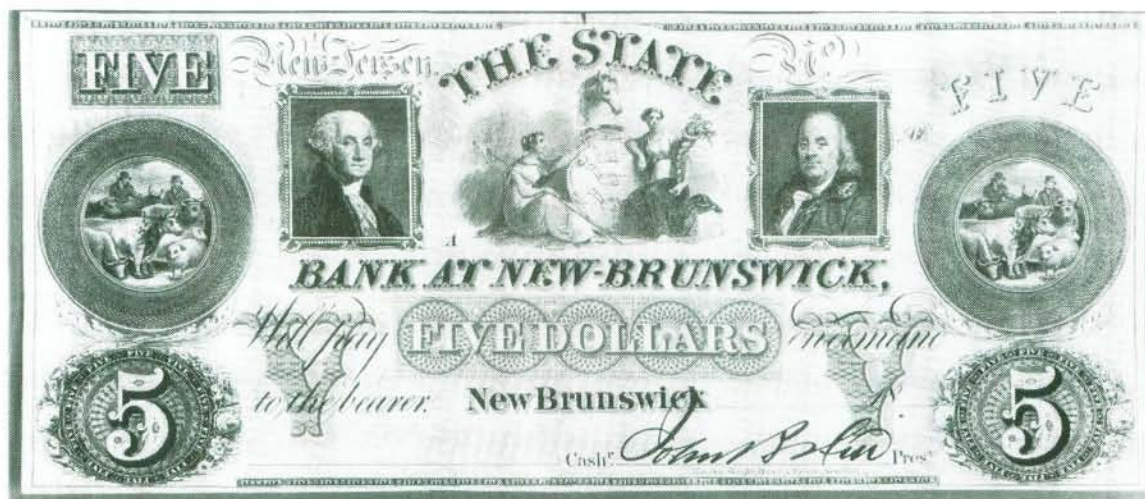
After the publicity attending the arrest of Thomas Elliott for passing the New Jersey bills, it is likely the fraud disappeared from North Dakota for a time. At least no mention has been found between 1903 and 1906—there is still a chance, however. In April of 1906, Del Benton, a young man known as a bootlegger in Tagus and Berthold for a year or so, came into possession of several New Jersey bank notes.

Where Benton obtained the notes was never learned, but he used one to purchase a railroad ticket from Berthold to Minot and received \$4.30 in change for the \$5.00 note. When Agent J. N. Brennan made up his cash for the day he spotted the bogus note and recalled receiving it from Benton. Brennan called another agent to fill in for him and took the midnight train in pursuit of the culprit. In Minot the authorities were notified and Benton was arrested.

When he was searched at the police station, Benton had another ten bills of the same type on his person. The bills bore the name of the State Bank [at] New Brunswick; they were the same on both sides and were two notes pasted together. The newspapers usually called the notes counterfeit and said they had frequently been reported in circulation. A preliminary hearing was held before Judge William Murray on a charge of obtaining money by passing false tokens and Benton was bound over to the July session of district court in the sum of \$700, in lieu of which he was lodged in the county jail. The report of the hearing states Benton had five of the bills in his possession when arrested.

Minot police made an inquiry about town to learn if any of the bills had appeared there, but none were reported. Benton had only just arrived in the city when he was arrested.

After about a month in jail, Benton, said the *Ward County Reporter*, was to be turned over to federal authorities on a charge of counterfeiting. The newspaper also quoted an attorney who stated the charge of counterfeiting could not



Five-dollar State Bank at New Brunswick note of a type which may have figured in the gift.

stand, the bills had once been "legal tender", so pasting them together would not constitute counterfeiting. He might be convicted of getting money under false pretenses, "but as long as the bills were once legal he is immune from a counterfeiting sentence."

Del Benton appeared before Judge Evan B. Goss in Minot on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve two years in the state penitentiary.

The Ante Ups To \$10

When the green goods game reached the more rural areas in October 1906, details became sketchy and identification questionable. Anton Baron accepted a \$10 bill of "Confederate currency" at his store in McClusky, but on closer investigation discovered it was two bills pasted together. The local newspaper noted the "confederated money was only printed on one side." If that identification is correct, another variety of obsolete was introduced.

Baron identified the man who passed the bill as being from Harvey and made a complaint to Judge Johnston who swore in Jack Frantz as constable and an arrest was made. At a hearing, the man was released on the vouching of "Cousin Bill" that he did not answer the description of a man wanted in Turtle Lake for passing ten such bills. Later Mr. Reisinger discovered he had been buncoed by the same sharper in a sale of ten cents worth of "Battle Ax," and had paid out \$9.90 in good coin.

About that time, a telegram from States Attorney Wm. L. Nuessle brought a full description of the man wanted at Turtle Lake for passing five bogus bills; it fit the man just released. Deputy Sheriff Jones was summoned from Denhoff, but he was too late—"the bird had flown fifteen minutes before Dan Jones entered the Hall of the Green Cloth where John Besto, a man of many aliases, a derelict pigger of Drake, former Harveyite, bunco man and all around crook, had been holding out." It appears that Besto was the man who passed the bills, but there is no direct statement he was the one. Deputy Jones wired neighboring towns to be on the lookout for the "bold, bad youth, who could stack a deck of cards or match confederate currency with equal dexterity."

The newspaper in neighboring Denhoff said the "suspected counterfeiter" had been entrusted to R. H. Johnson and a pilgrim who goes by the happy cognomen of "Cousin Bill," but they had gotten cold feet and let the man get away.

A second-hand news item reported that the counterfeiter in Turtle Lake, "after bleeding the aristocracy, visited the slums and relieved the 'Cracker Jack' poker players of about \$50." Those bills are not identified; but a stranger attempted to pass bogus currency in Anamoose at the same time and a \$10 note on a New Jersey bank no longer in existence was accepted at the Schmidt & Schultes store.

Speculative Conclusions

Commissioner Montgomery, in Fargo, said the New Brunswick bills were the money of the green goods man. That is possible, but not in the type of operation he suggested. The green goods game was played several ways, and actual counterfeit or spurious notes were seldom used. A sucker was shown genuine notes which were said to be counterfeit and he was offered the opportunity to test their quality by cashing one at a bank. On finding the bills would pass inspection at the bank, the victim was permitted to buy as much "counterfeit" as he could afford. In many cases he was told the police were watching the dealers so the goods would have to be shipped to him by express; that way the purchaser would not be apprehended with counterfeit money as he left the meeting place. When the parcel was received it contained sawdust or sand. A Norwegian immigrant from Taylor, North Dakota, went to New York and was gulled by that game.²

In another version of the game, the green goods would actually be wrapped to be carried away by the purchaser. The bait and switch was played on him and he left with a parcel of plain paper. Selling obsolete currency in either of those arrangements would be an unnecessary expense. Those dealers were after suckers and advertised their goods widely.³

Obsolete notes of the New Brunswick type or counterfeit bills were sold to persons who knew what they were buying and how to use it. Some of them were passed by "hobo types" as suggested in Valley City; Tom Elliott and his group of pushers were transients planning to be long gone when the fraud was discovered. It was a stranger, too, who passed the

\$10 note in Anamoose. "Cousin Bill" may well have been the monicker of a hobo ("pilgrim") well known enough in McClusky that his real name was never known. He became part of the operation by giving a false description leading to the escape of Besto.

Besto and Benton were described as an operator of a blind pig and a bootlegger. North Dakota was a prohibition state and the illicit liquor network could have provided a convenient distribution system for bogus bills too. Both were caught when they passed the bills to people they knew. More success seems to have attended strangers. Although Elliott and his gang were captured, they had no money on them—neither New Brunswick nor United States. They were seen with \$500 or \$600; where was it? Did they have it banked with a local bootlegger until it was time to leave town? Hobos had little difficulty locating the local booze sellers. It seems reasonable to guess the swindle could be worked without the transient passers having to hold the queer for any great length of time. The local operator did not have that advantage.

The Notes

The use of New Brunswick bills in an area where Canadian notes were acceptable was a good choice. And apparently it was well enough known that the red backs had to be covered. Very few, if any, Canadian notes of the period had bright red backs, and the few that did were higher denominations. Backs of Bank of New Brunswick notes were uniformly blue until 1903. By 1900, most notes were printed on much heavier paper than the New Jersey notes; pasting the notes together would have added needed body to the thin paper used by earlier banks, as well as hide the bright backs which might be a give-away.

There is also a numismatic question: What effect did the green goods operation have on the present supply of notes of The State Bank at New Brunswick?

In *New Jersey's Money*, George W. Wait lists a number of notes which may have been the designs used in North Dakota since we have no accurate description. Certainly the bank had a large supply of unissued notes on hand when circulation was suspended; and when the bank finally closed in 1877, those, of course, came into other hands. Since the notes passed were readily available in quantities to green goods men, how did their activities affect the survival rate?

Wait lists two \$1.00 notes with green backs and assigns them rarity values of 1 and 2, placing them in the common category. The two red-back \$5s are given rarities of 1 and 6—very common and very scarce. The scarcer of the \$5.00 notes appears to be an earlier issue, which could account for fewer surviving; but, again, it required two \$5s to make one passable bill.

It is possible some of the surviving notes of The State Bank at New Brunswick once passed in the green goods game. There would be added interest in a note that could be certified as one such. A collector can only speculate: Did the fraudulent use of the bills reduce some of the survival numbers to a Rarity 6? or even a Rarity 2?

NOTES:

1. "A Slight Case of Fraud," *PM*, Vol. 13, No. 4, 1974. "Some Notes For An Article on Bogus Passing," *PM*, Vol. 20, No. 2, March/April, 1981.

2. "Counterfeit Passing—A Case in Point," by Forrest W. Daniel, *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 37, No. 1, 1980.
3. "Counterfeit Passing, Growth Industry of the 1870's," *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 36, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 1979.

SOURCES:

- Newspapers: *Pierce County Tribune*, Rugby; *Valley City Times-Record*; *Fargo Forum and Daily Republican*; *McLean County Gazette*, McClusky; *Harvey Herald*; *Denhoff Voice*; *Sykeston Tribune*; *Minot Daily Optic*; *Minot Weekly Optic*; *Ward County Reporter*, Minot; *Berthold Tribune*; *Anamoose Progress*.
- New Jersey's Money*, By George W. Wait, Newark: The Newark Museum, 1976.
- Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money Issued in New Jersey*, By D. C. Wismer, 1928.
- The Charlton Standard Catalogue of Canadian Paper Money*, Toronto: The Charlton Press, 1980.

Imminent and Proposed Changes in U.S. Currency

During the last quarter of 1983, the numismatic press was rife with speculation about proposed changes in the appearance of U.S. paper money. It was based on Treasury plans and surveys as revealed in Congressional hearings. According to Peter H. Daly, deputy director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, "Color copiers and other advances in reprographic technology pose a growing threat to U.S. currency."

Among the options being considered are modest changes in design, including the use of more intricate patterns of lines with the addition of background tints in the currently blank areas of the design; introduction of a watermark; the use of magnetic threads or some other form of security threads; and use of optical variable devices.

The last mentioned are three-fold: a "thin film" device consisting of a plastic substrate with metal particles embedded in it—like the sun-screening film used on some windows; a "defraction gradient" deterrence which also uses a substrate but instead of metal particles, images are placed on the substrate by a laser to create a master substrate, somewhat analagous to decals on automobiles that pass through a rainbow effect when viewed at changing angles; and a "hologram," a three-dimensional device also created through use of very sophisticated lasers and now being used on MasterCard. Within this framework Daly confirmed that one plan is a seal that displays the denomination of the note when viewed from one angle and the legend UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM when viewed from another angle.

Any such changes are several years away, with a gradual period of transition. However, during 1984 there will be the minor changes involving the new signature combination Series 1981-A, with the signature of the new U.S. Treasurer, Katherine Davalos Ortega, and that of Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan.

Another expected change, likely to take place around the middle of this year, would be the introduction of a so-called "universal" Federal Reserve seal on all Federal Reserve notes. This seal would be similar to the one now being used on U.S. currency but would lack any designation identifying a specific Federal Reserve bank. Since 1914, all Federal Reserve notes have carried seals, letters and numbers specifically designating one of the 12 individual banks in the Federal Reserve system. Whereas collectors needed to obtain up to 12 different peices to complete a set of any particular note, with the anticipated change, they would need just one example of any given type.

Railroad Notes and Scrip of the United States, the Confederate States and Canada

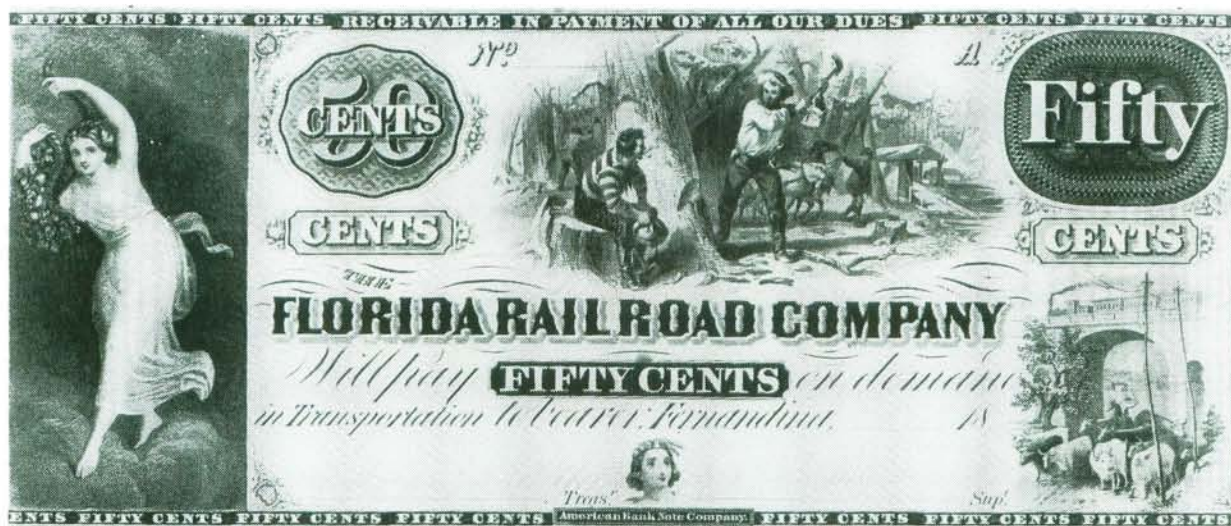
by RICHARD T. HOOBER

(Continued from PM No. 108, Page 277)

FLORIDA

FERNANDINA—FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY

Constructed by the State, this road was opened in 1861. Financing was effected by a mortgage and swamp lands granted by the government to the State. Bonds were issued on the lands of \$1,540,000 and "free land bonds" secured by a mortgage on the donated lands. The line was to provide a more direct route between the Atlantic ports, New Orleans and Havanna, from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, totaling 154 miles. Considerable damage to tracks during the war resulted in failure of the company to pay interest on the first bond issue. Commissioners of the Internal Fund sold all property for \$320,000, and a new company was organized with a capital of \$3,000,000. In 1880, one train was operating each way daily, as the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Company Railroad, now part of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.



Florida No. 3.

- | | | | |
|----|------|--|----|
| 1. | 25¢ | Typeset note, payable to bearer in transportation. | R7 |
| 2. | 50¢ | Similar to No. 1, except for denomination.
Date—1st August, 1861.
Imprint—None. | R7 |
| 3. | 50¢ | (L) Woman with cornucopia. (C) Woodmen felling trees. (R) Cattle, viaduct, FIFTY CENTS above. | R5 |
| 4. | 1.00 | (C) Train at station. (R) Woman with rose. | R6 |
| 5. | 2.00 | (C) Riverboat. (R) Two children.
Date—April 1, 1861, part ink.
Imprint—American Bank Note Company. | R6 |
| 6. | 1.00 | (L) Child's head. (C) Train at station. (R) Woman with rose. Green 1867 overprint. | R7 |
| 7. | 2.00 | (L) Value in medallion. (C) Riverboat. (R) Two children. | R7 |

8. 3.00 (L) Woman with cornucopia. (C) Woodmen felling trees. (R) Cattle, viaduct.
Date—1867, part ink.
Imprint—American Bank Note Company.

R7

JACKSONVILLE—FLORIDA, ATLANTIC & GULF CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

The road was incorporated January 24, 1851. 59 miles of single-track, 5-foot gauge rails, were laid from 1857 to 1860, between Jacksonville and Lake City. In July 1868, the line was sold to Florida Central Railroad, and finally, the road merged with Seaboard Air Line Railway.



Florida No. 10.



Florida No. 14.

9. 1.00 (L) Train. (C) Beehive at bottom. (R) Eagle on shield, 1 above. R6
10. 2.00 (L) Train. (C) Beehive. (R) Mercury. R6
11. 3.00 (L) Train. (C) Eagle. (R) Sailboat and riverboat.
Date—1859, part ink.
Imprint—North Sherman & Co. 96 Chambers St. N.Y. R6

- | | | | |
|-----|------|---|----|
| 12. | 1.00 | (L) Train, viaduct. (C) Two horses, train. (R) Woman's head. Plain reverse. | R5 |
| 13. | 1.00 | Similar to No. 12, but with ornamental green reverse. | R7 |
| 14. | 2.00 | (L) Two Indians. (C) Train. (R) Marshland, baskets of cotton. Plain reverse. | R5 |
| 15. | 2.00 | Similar to No. 14, but with ornamental green reverse. | R7 |
| 16. | 3.00 | (L) Man on horseback, cattle. (C) Train. (R) Indian girl and child. Plain reverse. | R5 |
| 17. | 3.00 | Similar to No. 16, but with ornamental green reverse. | R7 |
| 18. | 5.00 | (L) Cattle. (C) Train. (R) Indian woman seated with child. Plain reverse. | R6 |
| 19. | 5.00 | Similar to No. 18, but with ornamental green reverse.
Date—1859-63, part ink.
Imprint—American Bank Note Company, New York. | R7 |

ST. JOSEPH—LAKE WIMICO & ST. JOSEPH CANAL & RAILROAD

The canal and railroad opened in 1836, a distance of 12 miles. It was later extended to Tallahassee, totalling 70 miles.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|----|
| 20. | 5.00 | (L) 5. (C) Sailing vessel. (R) 5. | R7 |
| 21. | 10.00 | (L) 10. (C) Sailing vessel. (R) 10.
Date—1837, part ink.
Imprint—None. | R7 |

TALLAHASSEE—TALLAHASSEE RAILROAD COMPANY

The railroad was incorporated February 10, 1834. It was sold and re-incorporated June 24, 1869 under the same name and ran from Tallahassee to St. Mark, a distance of 21 miles. Following several mergers, it is now part of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.



Florida No. 23.

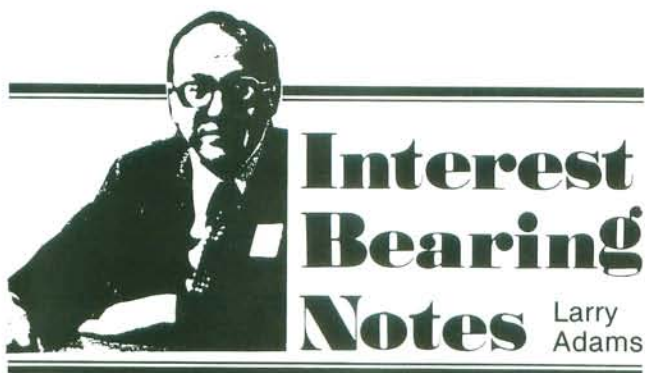
- | | | | |
|-----|------|--|----|
| 22. | 25¢ | (C) Train.
Date—1861, part ink.
Imprint—None. | R7 |
| 23. | 1.00 | (L) ONE. (C) Wharf scene, between 1s. (R) "Receivable in payment . . .," ONE above, 1 below. | R7 |



Florida No. 28

- | | | | |
|-----|------|--|----|
| 24. | 2.00 | (L) TWO. (C) Wharf scene, 2 left. (R) "Receivable in payment," TWO above, II below. | R7 |
| 25. | 3.00 | No description.
Date—1852, part ink.
Imprint—Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York. | R7 |
| 26. | 1.00 | (L) Woman's head. (C) Family group, train. (R) 1 in medallion above and below. Green lathework. | R4 |
| 27. | 1.00 | Similar to No. 24, with ornamental reverse. | R2 |
| 28. | 2.00 | (L) Anchor, bales, 2 above. (C) Train on viaduct. (R) Woman's head. | R4 |
| 29. | 2.00 | Similar to No. 28, with ornamental reverse. | R2 |
| 30. | 3.00 | (L) Woman. (C) Sailor, boat and anchor. (R) 3 in medallion. | R4 |
| 31. | 3.00 | Similar to No. 30, with ornamental reverse.
Date—1860, part ink.
Imprint—American Bank Note Company. | R2 |

(To be continued)



Welcome to 1984! Best wishes for the New Year! Planning is underway for your Society's 1984 activities and programs. The Alabama book has been typeset, and proof-reading is beginning as this is written (November), so we should have the Alabama book out by Memphis, if not before. Our 1984 souvenir card will be issued at Memphis Coin Club's International Paper Money show in June.

Dues Reminder

This is a gentle reminder that 1984 dues are now due. Dues are still only \$12. Your cooperation in renewing promptly will help to minimize the cost of sending out "second notice" statements. Please note that your dues notice and 1984 membership card were enclosed with the November/December, 1983 issue of PAPER MONEY. Please be sure to:

- Pay your dues promptly.
- Fill out and keep your 1984 membership card with your name and year 1984. Your membership number appears on your magazine mailing envelope.
- Check the label on the mailing envelope, and make any necessary corrections. Please print any changes. This is important so we can keep the mailing list up to date and you will continue to receive your magazines regularly.
- Put your membership number on your check.

Nominating Committee

Each year, five members are elected to three-year terms on the Board of Governors. I have appointed the following nominating committee to develop a slate of candidates for your consideration for this year's election:

- Walter Allan—Chairman (2442 Lakeshore Highway West, Oakville, Ontario, Canada L6L 1H7)
- Charles Colver (611 N. Banna Avenue, Covina, California 91724)
- Steve Taylor (70 West View Ave., Dover, Delaware 19901)

If you have any ideas regarding potential candidates, anyone on the committee will be pleased to hear from you. Additionally, candidates can be put on the ballot if

- a written nominating petition signed by ten members in good standing and
- a written acceptance from the nominee are received by Bob Aspiazu, SPMC Secretary, by no later than March 1, 1984.

Mail ballots will be distributed in the May/June issue of PAPER MONEY. Results of the election will be announced at the General Membership Meeting at the ANA Convention in Detroit this coming year. Those governors whose terms expire this year are Martin Delger, Larry Adams, William Horton, Jr., Peter Huntoon, and Steven Whitfield.

If you have any questions or suggestions, please feel free to write me at P.O. Box 1, Boone, Iowa 50036.

Connecticut Show in March

The Mansfield Numismatic Society will hold its 12th annual Coin and Paper Money show at the Elks Lodge, Pleasant St. (Rt. #32), Willimantic, Conn., on March 11, 1984. There will be both bourse and exhibits, plus an auction by Cassano at 4:15 PM. Admission is free. Contact C. John Ferreri, P.O. Box #33, Storrs, Conn. 06268.

Centennial of Postal Savings in Sweden



To celebrate the centenary of the Swedish postal savings system three stamps were issued Feb. 9, 1984 in the values 100 öre, 1.60 kr and 1.80 kr. The stamps are issued in coils. The engravers were Lars Sjöblom and Arne Wallhorn. The design is by Jan Magnusson, who worked on originals by Olle Hjortzeberg.

From a modest start postal savings have grown to a comprehensive activity of great importance to millions of people and to the economic life of Sweden. No less than SEK 32 billion, i.e. an average of SEK 4,000 per inhabitant, is today amassed in the postal savings movement. For a long time the postal savings bankbook account was the only type of savings account. But gradually new bank services were introduced, e.g. the Postal Savings Bank made a pioneer effort in collecting savings by automatic paycheck deductions. This was how the personal account developed. Today it is a combined paycheck-deduction and savings account for 1.4 million people.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

ROBERT AZPIAZU, JR., Secretary



P. O. Box 1433
Hialeah, FL 33011

NEW MEMBERS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6610 Hank Hessing, 49 Union Ave. Apt. 404, New Haven, Ct. 06519; C, LG & SM U.S. Currency. | 6620 Okley C. Davis, 3103 Cotnellia St., Bellevue, Ne. 68005; C, US Fractional Currency. |
| 6611 Mariano A. Munoz, P.O. Box 638, Sandakan, Sabah, Malaysia; C, British Commonwealth. | 6621 James Raye, PO Box 143A, Wheeling, Ill. 60090; D, Obsoletes & Natls. |
| 6612 David Proctor, Box 82643, San Diego, Ca. 92138. | 6622 Franz J. Hoerzer, 409 Wormwood Hill, Mansfield Ct., Ct. 06250; C, Everything. |
| 6613 Dennis Black, Rt. 1, Charleston, Tn. 37310; C, China, S.E. Asia, U.S.A. | 6623 Bruno Lotz, 12526 Freeman Ave., Hawthorne, Ca. 90250. |
| 6614 R.J. Harp, 507 N. Maple, Mapleshade, N.J. 08052; C. | 6624 Adam Van Norden, 800 Bellshire Drive-440, Conroe, Tx. 77301; C, US Paper Money. |
| 6615 James H. Goudge, P.O. Box 411, Conoga Park, Ca. 91305; C. | 6625 E.V. Catoe, Jr., Box 175, Webb, Ms. 38966; C&D. |
| 6616 Ron Wulf, R2-Box 231, Montello, Wis. 53949; C, Fractional Currency. | 6626 J. Yasuk, P.O. Box 4533, Princeton, Fl. 33092; US. |
| 6617 Raymond D. Patten, 11 Annie St., Providence, R.I. 02908; C, CSA and Southern States. | 6627 Tony Waggoner, 4555 Skyline Dr., Ashland, Ky. 41101; C, Obsoletes—Confed.—All U.S. |
| 6618 Samuel Seibert, P.O. Box 506, Elizabethtown, PA 17022; C, Foreign. | 6628 F. Warren Garman, 13741, Cabells Mill Dr., Centerville, Va. 22020; C, US Currency. |
| 6619 Jerome Hannigan, 2618 W. Serendipity, No. 323, Colorado Springs, Co. 80917; C, US Currency. | 6629 Paul F. Cocozza, 10 Highland Ave., North Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591; C. |

COMING EVENTS PAGE

— REGIONAL MEETINGS —

Milwaukee, Wisconsin — April 26-29, 1984; Central States Numismatic Society 44th Annual Convention and Coin Show, MECCA Convention Center, Kilbourn at 6th Street. SPMC will hold an informal regional meeting at this event. Time to be announced. Watch this space and the numismatic press for further details. For general show information and bourse space, contact A.P. "Del" Bertschy, 3939 North Murray Avenue, Shorewood, Wisconsin 53211.

— NATIONAL MEETINGS —

Memphis, Tennessee — June 14-17, 1984; Memphis Coin Club's 8th Paper Money Show, Holiday Inn-Rivermont. Usual activities. SPMC program and speaker. Souvenir Card. Times to be determined. Watch this space and the numismatic press for further details. For bourse table space or further information, contact Mike Crabb, Box 17871, Memphis, Tennessee 38117. (901) 654-6118.

Detroit, Michigan — July 28-August 1, 1984; American Numismatic Association 94th Anniversary Convention, Cobo Hall Convention Center, Detroit, Michigan. Usual activities. Times to be determined. Watch this space and the numismatic press for further details regarding SPMC activities at this event.

money mart

Paper Money will accept classified advertising from members only on a basis of 5¢ per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Barbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, WI 53549 by the first of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e. Dec. 1, 1982 for Jan. 1983 issue). Word count: Name and address will count as five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials count as separate. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count.

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U.S. obsolete. John W. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015.
(22 words: \$1: SC: U.S.: FRN counted as one word each)

FREE FOR THE asking: List of North Carolina Nationals by charter, series, denomination, and notes known. List of your North Carolina notes including serial numbers appreciated. Jim Greene, P.O. Box 725, Sparta, NC 28675

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: large size Nationals, obsolete notes and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Route 2, Box 242, Gerald, MO 63037 (118)

SPECIAL OFFERING: UNCUT sheets of 4 old United States revenue certificates dated 1878 with vignette of Taylor. Price \$4.75 each. Frank Sprinkle, 304 Barbee Blvd., Yaupon Beach, Southport, NC 28461 (110)

WANTED: MACERATED MONEY: postcards and any other items made out of macerated money. Please send full details to my attention. Bertram M. Cohen, PMW, 169 Marlborough St., Boston, MA 02116 (114)

WANTED: PENNSYLVANIA NATIONALS Muncy #837, Wellsborough #3938, LeRaysville, Shinglehouse, Tioga small, Ulysses large, New Milford small, Ulster large, Hop Bottom large, East Smithfield, Springville, Picture Rocks, Monroeton. Gerald Warner, Troy, PA 16947 (110)

WANTED: LARGE, SMALL and obsolete notes of Belleville, Illinois and area. Oren E. Cannady, 1210 Western Ave., Belleville, IL 62221

MAIL BID: \$100 CR. packs \$1 FDR notes. 1 each of the 12 FDR districts. Bid closes Jan. 15. Sam Seibert, Box 506, Elizabethtown, PA 17022

OHIO WANTED: SANDUSKY, Norwalk, Huron, Bellevue, Port Clinton, and related exonomia. Include signatures if possible from #4792 and #11275. P. Rudolf, 90 W. Washington, Norwalk, OH 44857 (112)

BUYING ALABAMA MATERIAL: Nationals, obsoletes, checks, stocks, etc. Especially North Alabama, Florence, Tusculumbia. Bob Whitten, 743 Prospect #3, Florence, AL 35630 (112)

BEAUTIFUL WORLD BANKNOTES for sale! I have over 1,000 different notes from over 130 countries. Ask for free catalog or send \$7 and receive 12 beautiful UNC. notes (all different) from 9 nations (cat. value \$24+). Satisfaction guaranteed. Larry R. Kinney, P.O. Box 907P, Bothell, WA 98041 (113)

WANTED: WESTCHESTER COUNTY, New York Nationals. Small or large, any condition. Send photocopy, note or description and asking price. Larry Feuer, 22 Beechwood Blvd., Port Chester, NY 10573 (phone 914-937-0937) (111)

FLORIDA NATIONALS WANTED, large and small size on any bank. Especially want Gainesville 3894 signed McKinstry as cashier, and large size Ocala 10578. Shayne MacMahon, Box 13282, Gainesville, FL 32604 (112)

MINNESOTA LARGE AND small wanted. Particularly need Osakis #6837, all Mankato banks, others. Please describe and price. Patrick Flynn, 122 Shadywood Ave., Mankato, MN 56001 (113)

COLORADO MATERIAL WANTED: Nationals, checks, stocks, bonds, postcards, etc. Please describe and price. Max Stucky, P.O. Box 7768, Colorado Springs, CO 80933 (114)

BUYING SERIAL NUMBERS 00000001, 11111111, 22222222, 33333333, 44444444, 55555555, 66666666, 77777777, 88888888, 99999999. Please describe and price. Also interested in other low or special S/N's. ANA, SPMC, PMCM. Graeme Ton, 203 47th St., Gulfport, MS 39501. (111)

WANTED: GERMAN NOTGELD, collections, accumulations, dealers' stocks. No Austrian. Frank P. Fritchle, 1163 Pomegranate Ct., Sunnyvale, CA 94087. (117)

BUYING AND SELLING Nationals and Type notes. A free price list is available upon request. Paying \$125 or more for any small size note from the Palo Alto National Bank, Palo Alto, CA (Ch. #13212) grading V.G. or better. William Litt, P.O. Box 4770, Stanford, CA 94305 (112)

LIST OF CHECKS available from plain to rare. Approximately 250 items. \$1.00 towards printing and postage would help but not necessary. Bob Pyne, 1610 Bennett Rd., Orlando, FL 32803 (111)

MISSISSIPPI OBSOLETE NOTES wanted for my collection. Favorable prices paid for notes that are needed. Byron W. Cook, Box 181, Jackson, MS 39205 (112)

QUESTION: DOES ANYONE in the United States have the complete story of paper scrip of McNeal Coal Company? Frank Sprinkle, 304 Barbee Blvd., Yaupon Beach, Southport, NC 28461 (110)

INDIANA OBSOLETES WANTED: LaPorte 380-1, 381-1-2, 382-1, 383-1-2-3-4, 384-1, 385-1, 386-1-2-3-4-5-6, 387-1-2, 388-1. Michigan City 494-1-2-3-4, 495-1-2-3-4, 496-1-2-3, 497-1-2-3-4-5, 498-1-2-3, 499-1-2, 500-1-2-3, 502-1. Sutlers 925-1-2-3, 926-1, 927-1-2, 928-1. Wanted actual notes or a good glossy black and white actual size photo of each note (both sides) and any other unlisted from the above. Also want other Indiana obsoletes, college currency, nationals, script, old checks, stock certificates, bonds, merchant tokens, bus tokens, revenue stamps, trout stamps, hunting stamps. Other misc. Indiana items. Richard L. Salzer, RR#3, Box 791, Knox, IN 46534 (111)

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS wanted. Actively seeking notes for my collection. Appreciate Xerox of all large notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA WANTED: Nationals, checks obsoletes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

STUART, VIRGINIA WANTED: First National Bank, Charter 11901. Nationals, checks, Xerox of notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

NORTH CAROLINA WANTED: Mount Airy, Charter 4896. Nationals, checks, Xerox of notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

COCHRAN, GEORGIA WANTED: First National Bank, Charter 7567. Nationals, checks, Xerox of notes. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044 (114)

WANTED: BACK ISSUES of *Paper Money* for Missouri Numismatic Society Library. Prefer originals, but will gladly accept copies. Need 1963 #2, 1964 #3, 1965 #1. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044.

WANTED: PAPER MONEY, Volume 15, Number 2; March/April 1976. Bob Cochran, 13001 Hollenberg Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044.

WANTED: WAUSEON, OHIO notes #7091, Bowling Green, Ohio notes, #4045. Any other NW Ohio notes. Lowell Yoder, Box 100, Holland, OH 43528 (419-865-5516) (110)

I COLLECT CALIFORNIA, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii and all other Western stocks, bonds, checks, drafts. Please sell to me! Ken Prag, Box 531 PM, Burlingame, CA 94010 (phone 415-566-6400). (119)

TENNESSEE NATIONALS WANTED for my personal collection. Especially need first and second charters. largest prices paid. Jasper Payne, Box 3093, Knoxville, TN 37917. (113)

WANTED: CU \$1.00 FRN with serial #05041981 or 09221978. James E. Lund, Route 7, Box 726, Alexandria, MN 56308 (112)

GENUINE STOCK CERTIFICATES. List SASE. 50 different \$19.95. 100 different unissued \$22.95. 100 different used without pictures \$24.95. 50 different with 50 different pictures \$34.95. 1 to 100,000 wanted. Hollins, Box 112-P, Springfield, VA 22150 (112)

WANTED: VOLUMES 1-3 Paper Money. I collect Nebraska obsoletes. Nationals, post cards, railroad schedules, and books. Please send copies and prices. A.A. Armstrong, Jr., 211 W. 39, Scottsbluff, NE 69361 (110)

WANTED: BANK OF The United States checks, notes, letters, 1791-1840 or Xerox copies needed for book on this subject. Matt Rothert, Sr., 656 Graham St., Camden, AR 71701 (113)

ILLINOIS NATIONALS WANTED: Chester #4187, Dahlgren #7750, Dongola #10086, Equality #6978, Fairfield #5009 & 6609, Johnston City #7458, Jonesboro #12373, Mounds City #7443, New Douglas #13696, New Haven #8053, Omaha #10291, Ullin #8180. C.E. Hilliard, 201 E. Cherry, Winchester, IL 62694 (112)

WANTED: WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS Nationals. Price and describe. William H. Serocky, 11181 W. 33rd St., Zion, IL 60099 (112)

WANTED: WAUSEON, OHIO notes #7091. Also interested in other northwestern Ohio notes. Lowell Yoder, Box 100, Holland, OH 43528 (110)

KANSAS OBSOLETE NOTES FOR SALE OR TRADE

\$1.00 - 1856 City Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas
Territory, back design in orange. XF
\$275.00

Have many Kansas OBSOLETEs for trade or sale, including several unique notes. Write (include SASE) if interested or if you have any Kansas to trade. Want notes from banks in Atchison and Lawrence.

STEVEN WHITFIELD
407 CUMBERLAND DRIVE
HUNTSVILLE, AL. 35803

702-851-8875

Edward B. Hoffman

P.O. Box 10791, RENO, NV 89510-0791

MILITARY CURRENCY WORLD WAR 2
ALLIED - AXIS - JAPANESE OCCUPATION
U.S. MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES
PHILIPPINE GUERRILLA NOTES

LM ANA-1066 IBNS-1593 PMCM-1109 SPMC-3386

Interested in Paper Money?

I WOULD LIKE TO SEND YOU OUR \$3 RARE COIN REVIEW ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE!



Ray Merena, *President*
Bowers and Merena Galleries

Interested in paper money? I imagine that you are, or you would not belong to the Society of Paper Money Collectors. Dave Bowers, Tom Becker, and I had a discussion the other day, and we came to the conclusion that there are a number of Society members who are not acquainted with our publications and the many outstanding currency items we offer. So, I have come up with a special value for you! Read on . . .

Now being prepared is our RARE COIN REVIEW #50. In addition to many other items it will have a marvelous selection of currency, a number of pieces of which once belonged to Amon Carter, Jr. First, there will be popular "type" notes such as the 1896 "Educational" series (including a cut sheet of low serial number \$2), the Martha Washington \$1, and 1886 \$5 "Numismatic Reverse" note, the 1899 "Indian Chief" note, the 1901 "Bison" \$10 note, and many others, mostly in Gem New preservation! Then there is a marvelous offering of Vermont National Bank Notes, including a variety unlisted by Hickman-Oakes, plus some nationals of Massachusetts, Maine, and Rhode Island. Then comes some outstanding Gem New uncut sheets

of small-size \$1, including series of 1928-C, 1928-D, and the landmark 1928-E! There is also a full set of encased postage stamps with one of each issue.

Our RARE COIN REVIEW bears a cover price of \$3. While you may wish to subscribe at \$15 for a year's worth of issues (or \$50 for a year's worth of RARE COIN REVIEW issues plus our "Grand Format" auction catalogues), as an introductory offer, I invite you to send me your name and address, write the words "Special Review Offer," and I will send you free of charge and without obligation our new RARE COIN REVIEW #50 when it is released!

I have only printed a few hundred extra copies, so send me your request as early as possible. A wonderful offering of paper money waits you, not to mention a vast inventory of coins and other items.



BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES, INC.

Attn: Special Review Offer

P.O. Box 1224

Wolfeboro, NH 03894



OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY AUCTION

DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	
Lot #	Est.	Lot #	Est.
1. IL \$2 Lumberman's Bank at Grand Haven MI. E.L. Fuller, Rockford, IL and Dubuque, IA. 3 State note. 1857 AF	\$60	38. \$2 Bank of Brest. Ghost Town. 1837. F-VF	\$90
2. IN \$1 MI city & S. Bend Plankroad Co. payable Marshall MI 1862. U	60	39. \$20 Business College Bank (Mayhew) 1869 (2). F	120
3. MA 20¢ Mt. Pleasant Apothecary Store. Boston. 1863. AU	18	40. \$2 Calhoun County Bank. Marshall 1837, sm. paper separation. VG	80
4. MO \$5 Sine's Gift Dist. Certif. (bank note style) St. Louis 1866. F	20	41. \$1 Central Mining Co. Eagle Harbor. V. scarce denom. 1868. F-VF	50
5. NH 2¢ 3¢ uncut black & green store scrip. Concord. 1864. U	25	42. \$10 Bank of Chippeway. Sault De St. Marys. 1838. AU	30
6. NJ 15¢ City of Newark, black & red 1862. VF	20	43. \$3 Chippeway County Bank. Soult De St. Mary. 18____. Rare. AU	100
7. NY 4 pence. Reformed Dutch Church. Schenectady. 1793. F	200	44. \$2 Bank of Clinton. 1837. VF	30
8. NY \$5 Bryant Stratton. Inter. College Bank. Beautiful black & green. Lists many states incl. MI on rev. 1868. U	80	45. \$1 Clinton Canal Bank. Pontiac. 1837. F	25
9. NY \$1000 As above. Great denomination. 1865. F	150	46. \$2 Clinton Canal Bank. Pontiac. 1837. VF	30
10. NY 50¢ Early Ad Note. Kathairon Bank. Drugs, hair restorer, etc. F	30	47. 5¢ G.A. Colby & Bro. Marshall (1). 1862. VF	95
11. NY 4¢ 3¢ 2¢ 1¢ Sutliff's coupons (uncut) Albany. U	18	48. \$10 Commercial Bank. Gratiot. 18____. AU	30
12. NY \$1 Ad note. Romaine Shoes on Rev. of MI Washtenaw obs. F	20	49. \$2 Bank of Constantine. Rare. 1838. F	125
13. PA 6¼¢ Southwark, Phila. flaws. sm. corner off. 1837. G	25	50. 12¢ Cooper, Thompson, Jackson. 1862. VG.	140
14. PA? \$2 Peirce School, large note. U	18	51. 15¢ As above. Error: small paper folds as made. EF	55
15. RI \$1 Washington County Bank. Carolina Mills. Green. 1863. VG-F	22	52. \$5 Detroit Bank. Territorial note. 1806. U	35
16. RI \$3 Producers Bank. Woonsocket. Some flaws but a superior Altered note. VG	75	53. \$1 Det. & St. Joseph RR Bank. Rare. Jackson. 1840. U	100
17. VT 15¢ Hydeville Co. black & red. 1862. U	20	54. \$1 Erie & Kalamazoo RR Bank (2) Scarce early Indian note. 1838. VG	55
18. VT 10¢ 25¢. As above. U	25	55. \$1.75 As Above. Adrian. Later small size, in- teresting denom. U	65
19. VT 10¢ Bank of Black River. Ludlow, Vt. 1862. 3 colors. U	25	56. \$3 As above. Huge, interesting RR vignette. 1854. (28). VF	22
20. VT 25¢ Bank of Newbury. Wells River. 186____. U	20	57. \$5 Exchange Bank. Ann Arbor. 18____. AU	150
21. VT 50¢ Vermont State Bank, some paper flaws. Very early. VG	45	58. \$5 Exchange Bank. Shiawassee. GHOST TOWN! 183____. U	125
22. VT 50¢ As above, flaws. 1807 differ. style. G	40	59. \$1 Farmers Bank of Genesee County. Flint Rapids (1) 1838. AU +	40
23. VA 25¢ G.F. Hupp. Winchester. Coin note. 1839. U	35	60. \$10 As above. F-VF	30
24. VA 50¢ As above. Coin note. U	35	61. \$2 Farmers Bank of Oakland. ROYAL OAK! In great demand. 18____. AU	325
25. WI \$1 Savings & Exchange Bank, Kenosha, payable in Grand Rapids, MI. Red overprint. Very Rare. VG	100	62. \$5 Farmers & Mechanics Bank. Detroit (9). Scarce 18____. VG	75
26. \$12.80 U.S. Internal Revenue Tobacco "stamp," banknote resemblance, nice engrav- ing. 187____ PC's. EF	25	63. \$5 Farmers Bank of Sandstone. Barry. 1838. U	30
27. 1¢ Boardman's Groc. 309 Lewis St. Small early 20th cent. VG	25	64. \$1 Farmers & Merchants Bank of St. Joseph. (6) Spur. Sigs. 18____. VF	30
28. Woman's "Titanic" Memorial contribution form 1912. AU	15	65. \$5 Government Stock Bank. Ann Arbor. 1850 (10) Signed. F	50
MICHIGAN OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY		66. \$1 Grand Rapids Bridge Co. 18____. U	40
Bowen Numbers in (brackets)		67. 20¢ B.C. Hoyt. St. Joseph. Attractive Blue & red. 1862. U	40
29. \$1 Bank of Adrian. (1) Second plate. 1838. F-VF	9	68. \$5 Jackson Iron Co. Fayette. GHOST TOWN! (1). 186____. U	100
30. \$5 As Above (5) First Plate "State of Michigan" Ex Bowen. AU	125	69. \$2 Bank of Lapeer, one small pc. 1838. F	40
31. \$5 As Above (6) Also Ex Harold Bowen. EF	125	70. \$1 Lenawee County Bank. Palmyra. 1837. F-VF	90
32. Adrian Insur. Co. Huge RR vignette. AU	18	71. 25¢ W.L.P. Little. East Saginaw. Poor trim into wording on bottom. Non-existent place name. 1862 (3). AU	30
33. \$5 Bank of Allegan, few pinholes. F	60	72. 10¢ John Miller & Co. Port Huron (2) Scarce town. 1862. F	90
34. \$5 Bank of Battle Creek (5) small hole 18____. Attractive. EF	60	73. \$5 Merchants Bank of Jackson. Brooklyn. Some paper deterioration at one sig. UNIQUE & UNPUBLISHED NOTE! Genuine sigs and ap- parently genuine date of 1843. The discovery note. EF	250
35. Bay de Noquet (No known notes) see p. 52 Bowen Blue. Strip of five one cent small coupons circa 1900. U	8	74. \$20 Lenawee County Bank. Palmyra. Slightly nibbled at right end. UNIQUE & UNLISTED Higher denomination. 18____. AU	350
36. Bay de Noquet. As above. Strip of five 10¢ small coupons. U	9	75. 5¢ 10 10 J.H. McAnley. Manistee UNLISTED SET of scrip-like msde. "Fine Groceries, &c." Probable late 19th century. U	195
37. \$1 Bank of Brest, paper separations. Ghost Town! 1837. G	60	76. \$2 Bank of Michigan. Detroit. (12). 1839. AU	25
		77. \$5 Bank of Michigan. Detroit. (18) Scarce terri- torial. 1831. F	30

Lot #		Est.
78.	\$1 Bank of Michigan. Marshall. Beautiful note. 18____. U	\$ 9
79.	\$3 Same. Another beautiful note. 18____. U	12
80.	\$3 Same only with <i>Genuine</i> signatures and date; rare thus. 1865. VG	50
81.	\$10 Merchants & Mechanics Bank, Monroe. 18____. AU	12
82.	\$1 Bank of Michigan Centre. Severely patched on rev with early replaced L.L. corner. No descrip. in Bowen. Rare note on a rare town! Other than repairs grades. VG	200
83.	\$5 Mich. Insur. Co. Detroit. (6) Chief Red Jacket vignette, five small pc's. Orange back. 18____	55
84.	\$1 Michigan Iron Co. Clarksburgh, L.S. (3) 1874. F	75
85.	5c Mitchell, Waldron & Co. Hillsdale. Rare town! 186____. AU	125
86.	20c Same. NO NOTES LISTED IN EITHER BOWEN BOOK FROM HILLSDALE. AU	150
87.	\$1 Bank of Monroe "A." Harleston-Morrison sigs. (3) 1838. F-VF	25
88.	\$3 Same. (8) Harleston-Smith sigs. 1836. F	25
89.	\$2 Monroe & Ypsilanti RR Co. Slight paper separations. A GREAT RARITY FROM A GHOST TOWN. 1839. F+	450
90.	\$3 Same. Paper separations mostly at sigs. A Xerox corner replacement on right corner but sig. of L. Goddard "king of the bank swindlers." Intact. 1838. F+	225
91.	\$5 Munising Iron Co. Marquette. 1873. U	12
92.	\$2 Bank of Niles. Scarce bank & town. 1838. F+	125
93.	\$1 Oakland County Bank. Pontiac. Invisible X cancel. 1843 (6). U	25
94.	\$3 Same. Very attractive uncanceled note. (10). 1843. U	45
95.	\$5 Same. Invisible X cancel. (12). 1843. U	35
96.	\$10 Osceola Consol. Mine. Houghton. red & green. (2) 187____. AU+	12
97.	\$10 10 10 10 10 Same. uncut sheet 187____. EF	75
98.	\$5 5 5 Franklin Mining Co., Hancock. Uncut sheet of three (1). Beautiful steel plate engravings. EF	300
99.	\$10 10 10 Same. Uncut sheet of three (2). Beautiful green. EF	330
100.	\$3 Palmyra & Jacksonburgh RR Co. Palmyra. Red overprint. spur. sigs. Circa 1838. VG	75
101.	\$5 Penninsular Bank. Det. "C" 18____. U	9
102.	\$25 (written) Keweenaw County. Invisible cancels. 1863. F	14
103.	\$1 Pittsburgh & Lake Angeline Iron Co. Marquette. Heavily patched on reverse (1) A UNIQUE NOTE. EX CHASE MANHATTAN MONEY MUSEUM 1867. G	150
104.	\$1 Bank of Pontiac. Beautiful black & green. (3). 1863. AU	50
105.	\$1 Same (4). 1863. F	40
106.	\$1 Same (2) Chief Pontiac. 1864. AU	35
107.	\$25 Ridge Copper Co. Ontonagon Co. p. 144 Bowen Brown book 1874. AU	75
108.	\$30 Same. Invisible cut cancel. 1873. EF	75
109.	\$2 Bank of River Raisin Monroe. Early Raisin spelling with an "e" (9). 1843. VG-F	24
110.	\$3 Bank of River Raisin. Monroe. (14). 1842. AF	24
111.	\$5 Bank of River Raisin, Monroe. (19). 1844. F+	24
112.	\$1 River Raisin & Lake Erie RR Co. Monroe. (7). 1863. U	25
113.	\$2 Same. Invisible X cancel (9). 1836. AU	24
114.	\$2 Same. Choice uncanceled (12). 1863. U	29
115.	\$3 Same. (15). 1863. U	39
116.	5c City of Saginaw (1). 1862. U	35
117.	10c Same (2). 1862. U	35
118.	\$2 Saginaw City Bank. Coin note. 1837. VF+	65
119.	\$5 Same. Just a trifle dirty. 1837. F	50

Lot #		Est.
120.	\$5 Bank of St. Clair at St. Clair "A", small hole but very superior condition for this bank. 1837. VG	\$90
121.	\$2 Bank of Saline. 1837. F+	35
122.	\$1 2 3 5 State Bank set of four notes. Beautiful. 18____. U	60
123.	10c State Bank. Detroit. Duncan note. 1862. VF	30
124.	50c Same. 1862. F	30
125.	\$3 Tecumseh Bank. Unc. 18____. U	12
126.	Bank of Washtenaw. Ann Arbor (21). 1854. VF	18
127.	\$5 Same (33) Another better note. 1854. U	16
128.	\$20 Same. Still a better note. 18____. U	35
129.	\$5 Clinton County Bank. WATERLOO. Small triangular Xerox replacement piece top center. UNIQUE & UNLISTED NOTE ON A NON-EXISTENT TOWN. EF. 18____. A SPECTACULAR NOTE LIKELY TO MEET OR EXCEED THE RECORD FOR A MICH. OBSOLETE NOTE WHICH IS CURRENTLY	700
130.	\$20 Wyandotte Rolling Mill Co. Detroit. (5). 1873. Invisible cut cancel. EF	100
131.	\$1 Bank of Ypsilanti. Somewhat tattered and dark 1836 (2). G	19
132.	\$5 Same. (6). F	35
133.	Book <i>Early Mich Scrip</i> by Harold Bowen. Standard reference. U	34

Michigan bidders see lots 1, 8, 9, 12 and 25 as these are Michigan related.

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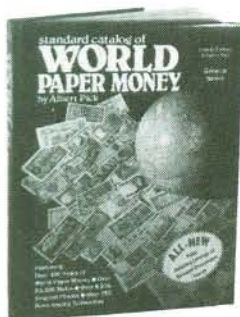
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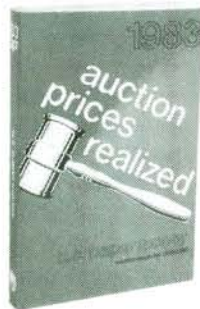
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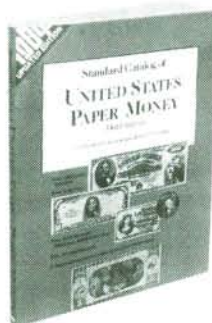
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CONFEDERATES

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|---|---|
| 1329. T-13, C-56 1861 \$100 F corner pc gone, bad split that holds together well. | 1374. T-46, C-344 1862 \$10 F |
| 1330. T-14, C-76 1861 \$50 F | 1375. T-49, C-347 1862 \$100 XF |
| 1331. T-16, C-80 1861 \$50 F + | 1376. T-50, C-351 1862 \$50 VF |
| 1332. T-16, C-81 1861 \$50 F rust stain, sm | 1377. T-52, C-374 1862 \$10 VG |
| 1333. T-16, C-83 1861 \$50 F | 1378. T-53, C-381 1862 \$5 VG coc |
| 1334. T-18, C-129 1861 \$20 VG edge stain, fraying | 1379. T-53, C-383 1862 \$5 F sm. corner piece, upper left gone |
| 1335. T-20, C-141 1861 \$20 VG | 1380. T-53, C-388 1862 \$5 G coc |
| 1336. T-24, C-161 1861 \$10 F | 1381. T-54, C-391 1862 \$2 VG |
| 1337. T-25, C-168 1861 \$10 F | 1382. T-54, C-392 1862 \$2 VG |
| 1338. T-26, C-177 1861 \$10 F + | 1383. T-54, C-393 1862 \$2 VG |
| 1339. T-26, C-193 1861 \$10 F | 1384. T-54, C-394 1862 \$2 VG fraying |
| 1340. T-26, C-201 1861 \$10 F | 1385. T-54, C-396 1862 \$2 F |
| 1341. T-26, C-213 1861 \$10 VF | 1386. T-55, C-397 1862 \$1 VF |
| 1342. T-28, C-230 1861 \$10 VG creased, edge nicks | 1387. T-55, C-398 1862 \$1 rag coc |
| 1343. T-28, C-230 1861 \$10 VG + | 1388. T-55, C-398 1862 \$1 G ragged edges |
| 1344. T-28, C-231 1861 \$10 VF | 1389. T-55, C-398 1862 \$1 F |
| 1345. T-29, C-237 1861 \$10 VG | 1390. T-57, C-406.4 1863 \$50 XF |
| 1346. T-30, C-238 1861 \$10 VG | 1391. T-57, C-406.9 1863 \$50 VF coc |
| 1347. T-30, C-238 1861 \$10 VF | 1392. T-58, C-423.4 1863 \$20 F |
| 1348. T-30, C-239 1861 \$10 F | 1393. T-58, C-426.3 1863 \$20 VF |
| 1349. T-33, C-250 1861 \$5 F | 1394. T-59, C-436.3 1863 \$10 VG coc |
| 1350. T-33, C-253 1861 \$5 VG tear, repair, edge nicks | 1395. T-59, C-436.4 1863 \$10 VF coc |
| 1351. T-33, C-254 1861 \$5 F | 1396. T-60, C-463.6 1863 \$5 F coc, corner gone, left upper |
| 1352. T-34, C-262 1861 \$5 F | 1397. T-61, C-470 1863 \$2 rag |
| 1353. T-36, C-272 1861 \$5 VF | 1398. T-61, C-471 1863 \$2 F |
| 1354. T-36, C-274 1861 \$5 VG coc | 1399. T-61, C-472 1863 \$2 VG |
| 1355. T-36, C-276 1861 \$5 VG coc | 1400. T-61, C-473 1863 \$2 g-vg |
| 1356. T-36, C-276 1861 \$5 VF | 1401. T-63, C-486 1863 50¢ rare no flourish variety XF + pinholes |
| 1357. T-36, C-278 1861 \$5 VF | 1402. T-65, C-493 1864 \$50 F chip |
| 1358. T-37, C-284 1861 \$5 VG | 1403. T-67, C-506 1864 \$20 VG corner |
| 1359. T-37, C-284 1861 \$5 F | 1404. T-67, C-510 1864 \$20 F sm corner |
| 1360. T-37, C-285 1861 \$5 F | 1405. T-67, C-511 1864 \$20 VG chip |
| 1361. T-41, C-316A 1862 \$100 XF | 1406. T-67, C-512 1864 \$20 VF sm corner |
| 1362. T-42, C-334 1862 \$2 VG | 1407. T-68, C-541 1864 \$10 F |
| 1363. T-42, C-336 1862 \$2 VG | 1408. T-68, C-541 1864 \$10 VG |
| 1364. T-42, C-337 1862 \$2 VG fraying | 1409. T-68, C-543 1864 \$10 VF |
| 1365. T-42, C-337 1862 \$2 F tiny edge nick | 1410. T-68, C-552 1864 \$10 VG |
| 1366. T-43, C-338 1862 \$2 VG | 1411. T-69, C-559 1864 \$5 F pc missing |
| 1367. T-44, C-340 1862 \$1 G coc note backed by newspaper clipping from 1864 with casualty reports, troop movements | 1412. T-69, C-560 1864 \$5 F |
| 1368. T-44, C-340 1862 \$1 XF | 1413. T-69, C-561 1864 \$5 VG corner |
| 1369. T-45, C-342 1862 \$1 G pieces missing | 1414. T-69, C-562 1864 \$5 F split |
| 1370. T-45, C-342 1862 \$1 VG | 1415. T-70, C-567 1864 \$2 VF |
| 1371. T-45, C-342 1862 \$1 VF | 1416. T-70, C-567 1864 \$2 CU |
| 1372. T-45, C-342A 1862 \$1 VG | 1417. T-70, C-569 1864 \$2 XF |
| 1373. T-46, C-343 1862 \$10 VG mild stain, lower corner missing | 1418. T-71, C-574 1864 \$1 CU |
| | 1419. T-72, C-578 1864 50¢ CU |

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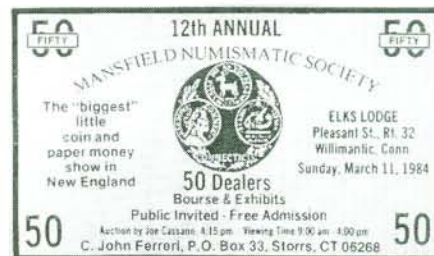
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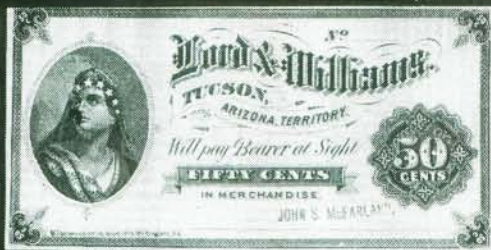
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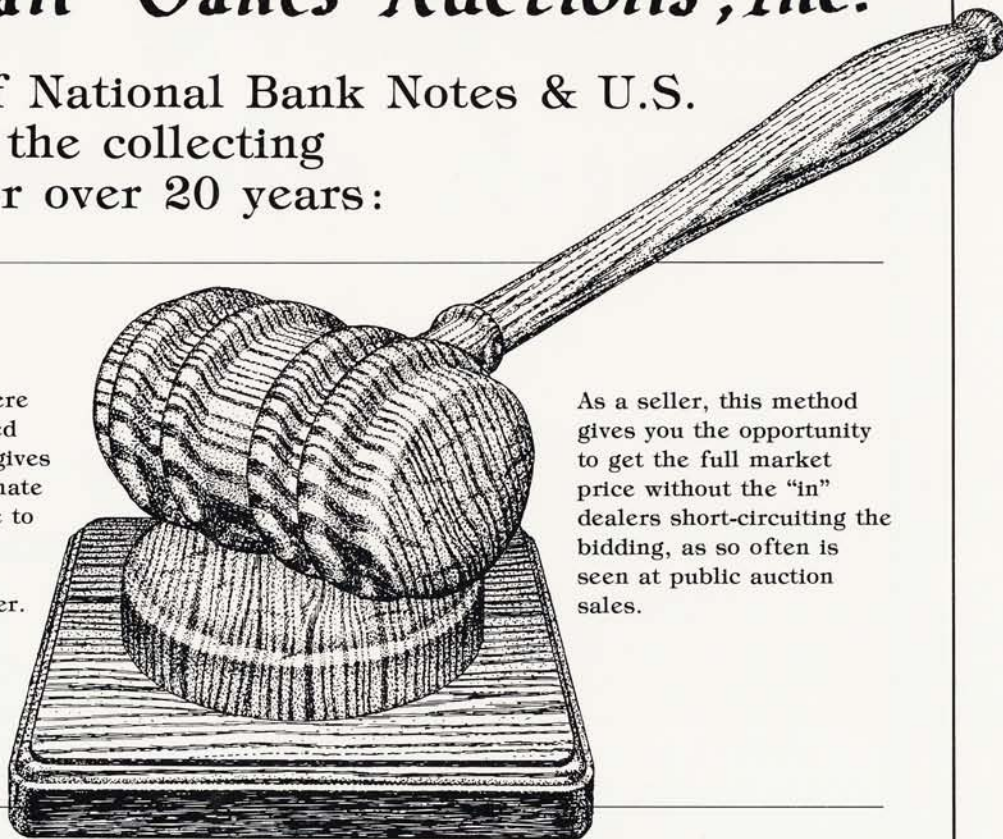


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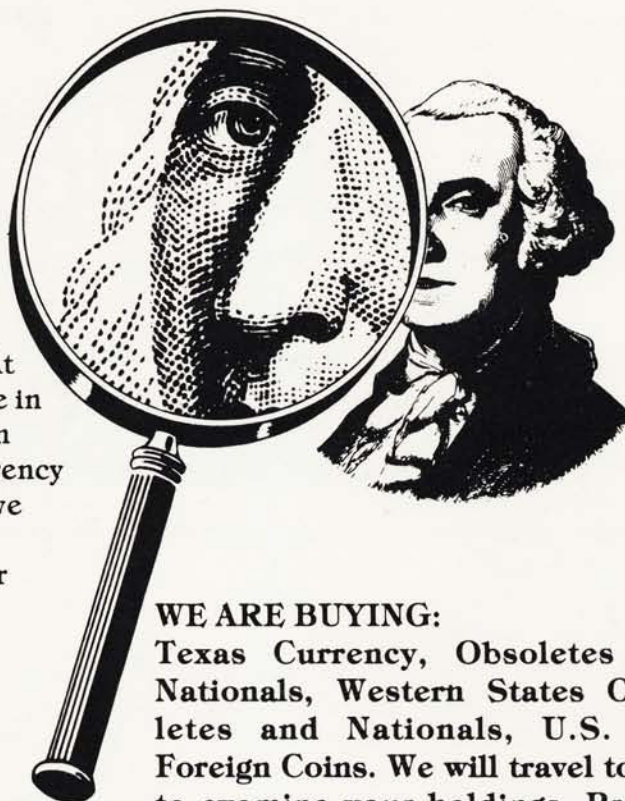
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